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FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS

OWO41220 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 4 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry reacted coolly Wednesday to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's new proposal for nuclear warhead reduction, claiming it shows little change in the Kremlin's basic stance. Andropov said Tuesday the Soviet Union was ready to curtail its intermediate nuclear forces in Europe to match the combined British and French arsenals.

Japanese officials said the new Soviet proposal was aimed at pressuring the United States to postpone deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"The Kremlin cited British and French warheads only to stir the antinuclear movement in the Western bloc before resuming INF reduction negotiations," the officials said.

The officials noting the Andropov proposal brought up nuclear-equipped aircraft for discussion at the INF talks despite U.S. opposition on this point, predicted the U.S. side would not accept the Kremlin's proposals. The Japanese officials also expressed dissatisfaction over Andropov's failure to refer to the planned transfer of SS-20 missiles from Europe to the Far East, which they fear gravely affects Japan's security.

MITSUMI, USSR REACH GOLD IMPORT AGREEMENT

OWO40415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 4 KYODO -- Mitsui and Co., Japan's leading general trading house, has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government to directly import 100 kilograms of gold worth about \$1.3 million in an effort to improve the bilateral trade imbalance, a Mitsui official said Wednesday.

The direct purchase of gold from Moscow will be the first for Mitsui which used to import Russian gold on spot contracts through dealers in London and other European gold markets, the officials said. Mitsui wants to conclude a long-term gold import agreement with the Soviets in the future if they so desire, he said. Japan's gold imports from the Soviet Union were estimated at some 32.3 tons in 1981 and 2.5 tons in 1980. Japan imported 139.7 tons of gold last year, he said. The Soviet Union has been expanding gold exports mainly to earn hard currency needed to import farm products. Japan's total imports from the Soviet Union amounted to \$1.68 billion last year, of which 22 percent was gold, trade figures show.

WORLD, DOMESTIC ECONOMIC TRENDS DISCUSSED

OWO40319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 4 KYODO in English 0231 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 4 KYODO -- The Dow-Jones average of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which broke through the yen 8,700 mark for the first time Monday, could soar to the yen 10,000 level by the end of the year, Kazuo Takenaka, president of Dai-Ichi Securities Co., has told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Takenaka, a leading economist, was asked whether the world economy would truly recover, whether interest rates would decline worldwide and how the stock market would fare in the months ahead.

The interview took place against a backdrop of a bullish boom in the Tokyo stock market, which was attributed by market analysts to a general anticipation of the pervasive effect of crude oil price cuts, the global downtrend of money rates and a pickup in corporate earnings.

Takenaka is also president of the Research Institute of National Economy, a prestigious research body.

Question: Moves anticipating economic recovery worldwide are much in evidence these days, including the upsurge of both the New York and London Stock Exchanges to new highs. Do you consider the current signs of recovery a real thing?

Takenaka: The outlook for recovery seems fairly certain. The U.S. economy, which holds a key to the world economic trends, is showing signs of pickup, such as the stability of consumer and wholesale prices, downtrend of short-term interest rates and an upturn in corporate performance. The rise of U.S. industrial production for four straight months up to March this year seems to bear testimony to the recovery of the U.S. economy. So far, it has been said that the full-fledged recovery of the U.S. economy would not come until around early autumn. But I figure it will come one or two months earlier.

Question: What do you think about the expectation in the U.S. that the Federal Reserve Board will carry out the eighth reduction of the official discount rate?

Takenaka: Barring a major change in the economic scene, there is a great possibility of a 0.5 percent cut by the end of this month. Conditions are ripening for a further bank rate cut now that inflation is all but checked and short-term interest rates are going down.

The bank rate reduction will enable the federal government to pare down interest payments on national bonds and treasury bills, while improved corporate earnings due to economic recovery will bring on an increase in tax revenues. As a result, the U.S. budget deficits will narrow.

Question: The Dow-Jones average of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has shot up to a record high although the Japanese industry has yet to achieve a full recovery. How do you see the outlook for the stock market?

Takenaka: The current stock boom reflects the upswing of stock prices worldwide, especially at the New York, London and Frankfurt stock markets. The possibility has emerged that the Dow-Jones industrial average of the New York Stock Exchange, a pace-setter for the world stock markets, which has easily broken through the 1,200 barrier, will reach the 1,400 level. As a result, foreign investors are stepping up purchase of Japanese stocks. Therefore, the Tokyo stock market will continue firm for the time being.

Question: There seem to be uncertainties ahead, as indicated by selling of Japanese stocks by oil-producing countries and a high level of the buying balance of margin transactions, which could trigger selling in the future. Do you think market prospects are all right?

Takenaka: The factors you mentioned will not be much of a problem at a time when the circumstances surrounding the market are changing for the better, although they could be a drag on the market when the business climate is bad. The Tokyo stock market is coming to a turning point. So far the market has been buoyed up by the inflow of surplus funds from the banking and manufacturing industries. From now on, however, a major driving force will be the expectation of improvement in corporate performance. The current market trends are really robust and heartening. Some expect that the Dow-Jones average will hit the yen 10,000 level before the year is out. Such forecast cannot necessarily be ruled out as unlikely.

NAKASONE TO EXPAND ASEAN MINING IMPORT QUOTA

OW290745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided in principle to expand the tariff-free import quota for mining products from ASEAN countries and reduce tariffs on three farm produce, official sources said Friday. The sources said Nakasone will make this known to leaders of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia when he meets them during his ASEAN tour April 30-May 10.

They said the mining import quota will be upped to yen 1,160 billion (about \$5 billion) in fiscal 1984, an increase of 50 percent over fiscal 1983.

Tariffs on bananas, boneless chicken and palm oil will be cut by about 5 percent to meet strong ASEAN request, the sources said.

As a result, they said, the 25 percent tariff on bananas during summer will be reduced to about 20 percent and that during winter from 40 to 35 percent.

U.S. MILITARY COMMITMENT TO SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK030937 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 3 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May commentary: "Shameless and Deceitful Propaganda"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are making deceitful propaganda aimed at justifying their schemes to prepare for provoking a new Korean war.

At a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Wolfowitz, under secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs in the U.S. State Department, said that North Korea has larger armed forces, more superior weapons and equipment and spends more money on the military than South Korea, while talking about North Korea's military buildup. He clamored that it was necessary for the United States to give military aid to the South Korean puppets. Such deceitful propaganda about our military superiority is a rehash of their vociferous cry about the theory on the threat of a southward invasion from the North and is an absurd sophistry.

As everyone knows, two-thirds of our country's population lives in South Korea. Thus, how can we have more military personnel than South Korea? It is common sense that the population is the source of military personnel. Contrary to what Wolfowitz said, there are more than 10 million paramilitary forces in addition to some 700,000 regular military personnel. South Korea's military personnel nearly equal our population in number; therefore, the remark that we have more military personnel than South Korea is a downright lie that could be invented only by those who are shameless.

The situation is the same also in terms of military equipment. The South Korean puppets are supplied with a huge number of lethal weapons by U.S. aid and produce many things on the spot with their munitions industry built by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists' delivery of weapons and equipment to the South Korean puppets amounted to as much as \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 1982 and is continuously increasing. Such being the case, what preposterous nonsense is the clamor about someone's military buildup and the superiority of military equipment!

Concerning the issue of military spending too, according to the puppets' announcements, they appropriate nearly 40 percent of their total budget every year for military spending and disburse a huge amount of money for military development under various other pretexts. Earmarking the largest part of the state budget for peaceful construction, we spend a minimum portion on defense. It is nonsense to compare them with us.

Besides the puppet army, U.S. forces equipped with up-to-date weapons and many nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. Also in the vicinity of South Korea, the Pacific region and the U.S. mainland, vast U.S. forces are standing by to be thrown into Korea at any moment. The "Team Spirit" war game corroborated this well.

Not being satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are operating the aircraft carrier mobile group at all times on the East Sea of our country. Moreover, accelerating the fabrication of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, they are devising a wicked scheme to pull even the Japanese armed forces into the Korean peninsula. Yet, they are clamoring about our military buildup and someone's threat and the like. This is the shameless nonsense of an aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists' inner thoughts are not elsewhere. This is well established by a member of the Asia-Pacific subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives who has clamored about the deterrent function of the U.S.-South Korean puppets' Mutual Defense Treaty, as well as by the clamor by Wolfowitz.

The U.S. imperialists are making a habit of carrying out false propaganda about our military buildup and military superiority. This is aimed at misleading public opinion, accelerating the reinforcement of the U.S. and puppet armed forces in South Korea and at finding an excuse to speed up the preparations for a new aggressive war against the Korean people, and further aimed at justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea. This is substantiated by the U.S. imperialists' war racket, which is being intensified with each passing day.

There has never been a threat of southward invasion from the North. There is only a threat of northward invasion from the South.

The U.S. imperialists' schemes to reinforce South Korea's military strength and to prepare for provoking a new war there are source that makes the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense and gravely threatens the peace of Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their deceptive propaganda, stop the schemes to prepare for provoking a new war and immediately withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea.

SOUTH-U.S. FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING DENOUNCED

VRPR Report

SK010633 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] At the so-called South Korea-U.S. foreign ministers meeting held in Washington on 30 April, the U.S. side reaffirmed its security commitment to South Korea and raved that it will continuously make efforts for the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and for improving South Korea's defense capabilities.

This is a challenge to the masses at home and abroad demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and a halt to military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The occupation by U.S. forces of South Korea is the source of all the misfortunes and pain of our masses and the main obstacle to the nation's independent and peaceful reunification and constitutes a dangerous source of war provocations. It is absolutely intolerable that the U.S. imperialists rave about not withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, running counter to the trend of the times. The U.S. imperialists should listen to the voices of the masses at home and abroad and immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and should stop all assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

VRPR Commentary

SK020221 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok went to the United States at the call of his master and is now engaging in secret talks there with political schemers. On 30 April, Yi Pom-sok and U.S. acting Secretary of State Kenneth Dam held a so-called South Korean-U.S. foreign ministers' conference and uttered there some hackneyed phrases as continuous stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea, improvement of South Korean defense capabilities, cross-recognition of North and South Korea and so forth.

Earlier, on 29 April, at the meeting with Yi Pom-sok, Solarz, chairman of a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House, uttered the preposterous words that "the South Korean-U.S. defense treaty has been an effective device in maintaining peace in northeast Asia and has played a role in deterring an invasion from the North."

In a nutshell, the current junket by Yi Pom-sok to the United States is a junket for war and division in a bid to aggravate tension and to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. The conspiratorial talks between the master and the stooge are for aggression and treachery. This another unpardonable, criminal act going against the people at home and abroad, who want the elimination of tension on and the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Such an unpardonable, criminal act is completely laid bare in the fact that they reaffirmed the continuous stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea at the current conspiratorial talks. As the world knows well, the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the basic obstacle that hinders the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and is a basic factor aggravating tension there. Because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the country has remained divided and the danger of war has constantly prevailed on the Korean peninsula. This is a patent historic reality that we have actually experienced for the past 40 years.

As long as the U.S. aggressors stay in South Korea, the reunification question of the country can neither be solved independently nor can the danger of war be eliminated on the Korean peninsula. This is why not only our people but also the peace-loving people of the world have unanimously called for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has begged for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and its masters have guaranteed it. This is an unpardonable, criminal act that vividly exposes the vicious intention of the aggressors and the traitors.

They clamored as if the South Korean-U.S. defense treaty had played a considerable role. This is also a shameless sophistry. As we know, the South Korean-U.S. defense treaty is an out-and-out military treaty fabricated by the U.S. aggressors to realize their wild ambition of aggression against the Korean peninsula. Because of this defense treaty, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely acute and this land has been more thoroughly reduced to a U.S. military base. This notwithstanding, they try to advertise the so-called effectiveness of the South Korean-U.S. defense treaty in order to justify the aggressive military rule of the United States over South Korea.

One thing that we should add here is the hackneyed utterance on cross-recognition of North and South Korea that they voiced at the current conspiratorial talks. In a word, this is nothing but a new version of the theory of division. Proceeding from its aim to legalize the illegally fabricated puppet regime and to gain international recognition of the divided status of the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists advertise such a dirty slogan of division. Thus, the current conspiratorial talks between the Chon Tu-hwan ring and its U.S. masters are a game of bargaining for aggression and treachery.

The United States is now trying to grasp South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and to realize their wild ambition for aggression against the Korean peninsula. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to realize its ambition for long-term office under the protection of its masters.

The U.S. aggressors should withdraw from this land without delay. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce its foolish delusion of maintaining its dirty life under the protection of its masters and should step down from power without delay.

HELM'S REMARKS ON DEFENSE COMMITMENT CONDEMNED

SK040556 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] U.S. Senator Helms, meeting with Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok on 2 May, raved that the defense commitment to South Korea will be proven through actions. This reveals the U.S. imperialists' scheme to obliterate our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation and to provoke in earnest a war of northward invasion by further strengthening their military assistance to South Korea and by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Because of such U.S. imperialist maneuvers, a tense situation in which a war could break out at any time is occurring on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should stop all assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan regime and should withdraw immediately in accordance with the unanimous demand of opinion at home and abroad.

VRPR ON PUSAN PORT CALL OF 'USS CORAL SEA'

SK280935 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party For Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the port call in Pusan by the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea," which belongs to the U.S. 7th Fleet. Leading four warships, including two destroyers, a transport and a rescueship, the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" of the 7th U.S. imperialist fleet arrived at Pusan port on 25 April.

Referring to this, the U.S. authorities and the Chon Tu-hwan group have advertised that the aim of the Coral Sea's arrival at Pusan port is to enjoy sightseeing in Pusan. This is a sheer lie, however, designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. As is well known, the aim of aircraft carrier "Coral Sea's" arrival at Pusan port leading several warships, including destroyers, is neither to meet a request at home nor to sightsee in Pusan. The true aim of the "Coral Sea's" port call in Pusan stems from a wicked, aggressive plot for fulfilling a wild, aggressive desire in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy for the Korean peninsula.

It is widely known in the world that the "Coral Sea" is a piratic warship that aggressively maneuvered during the aggressive Vietnamese war, threatening the Vietnamese people who struggled to achieve freedom and independence. Everyone knows that whenever the U.S. imperialists have faced a deepening crisis in their colonial rule in South Korea and whenever dictatorial regimes have been shaken to their roots, they have bolstered the suppression of the people with arms and have threatened the people in their struggle by sending many warships to South Korea and its waters. For instance, when the Kwangju citizens rose in a pan-national democratic struggle in May 1980, demanding freedom, democracy and reunification, the U.S. imperialists bolstered the U.S. colonial rule and the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime and threatened the Kwangju fighters and patriotic people by sending a strike task force, consisting of seven warships, including destroyers, cruisers and supply ships, with the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" as its axis, to South Korean waters.

It is crystal clear that the aim of the Pusan port call by the "Coral Sea," leading four warships and carrying a large number of military personnel, is to maneuver to maintain colonial rule and to fulfill a sordid, wild and aggressive desire.

On the eve of the third anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, the trend for an anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle has further increased among the people of all walks of life throughout South Korea, including workers and peasants, as well as among the Kwangju citizens, and the students' antigovernment struggle has daily spread at many universities, including Yonsei, Koryo and Seoul Universities. Uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists have sent the Coral Sea to Pusan port with a wicked plot for getting through the crisis in their colonial rule and for achieving their aggressive aim by preventing our people from joining the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by threatening them. This has been clearly proven by their announcement that the Coral Sea will not return to its home country after staying at the port until 29 April, but will participate in a large-scale naval tactical exercise that will be conducted on the East Sea.

A large-scale naval tactical exercise that the U.S. imperialists plan to conduct on the East Sea is another unpardonable, reckless war exercise racket designed to deliberately heighten tension on the Korean peninsula and is a wicked challenge to our people and to the broad strata of the world's people who desire the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

In accordance with the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists should immediately stop reckless maneuvers to stage a war exercise that will heighten tension on the Korean peninsula, should withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from this land and should abandon a wild aggressive desire for the Korean peninsula.

Our people will smash the U.S. imperialists' heinous maneuvers for aggression at every step and will more steadily wage a pan-national anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to achieve social independence and democratization and the fatherland's reunification.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. FOR AIDING CHON

SK031613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Are Zealous Patron of Fascist Puppets." It says: The present U.S. administration recently made public so-called "notes on human rights," hammering away at the poppycock that "human rights are the core and target of the U.S. diplomatic policy." But, in actuality, it is openly patronizing fascist dictators and rendering military and economic aid to them.

Noting that South Korea is a most horrible living hell where fascist terrorism is prevalent and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique overshadows by far all the fascist dictators of the world in its bestiality and cruelty, it brands the U.S. imperialists as the very one who framed up the dictatorial "regime" and is manipulating behind the scene its bloodcurdling massacres.

The author of the article says: When the present rulers of the United States extolled to the skies the criminal "feats" of Chon Tu-hwan the murderer and ranted that "security" is more "urgent than human rights" in South Korea, they (?revealed) their chief aim to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base for good and drive out the puppets to the road of fascism and war.

Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists gave large military aid to the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries. Not content with this, the U.S. ruling quarters recently requested Congress to grant a total of 600 million dollar aid to the fascist dictators in the Central American region.

By supplying the pro-U.S. military dictators in Honduras, Guatemala and other countries with quantities of destructive weapons the U.S. imperialists encourage them to harshly crack down on the people in the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy.

They dispatched U.S. Army advisers and mercenaries to El Salvador to command the "unitive operations" of the military fascist clique. Besides, they support the fascist regimes in Paraguay and other countries including the Pinochet clique of Chile in Latin America and are intensifying their subversive activities to restore such fascist dictatorial regime as the Somoza clique in Nicaragua. At the same time, they are massing counter-revolutionary armed bandits into the territory of Nicaragua on a large scale.

The fascist terror rule of the South African racists and their aggressive provocations against the neighbouring countries are entirely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' military and economic aid and backing.

In the Middle East, too, they are actively using Israel as a shock brigade for the execution of their aggressive strategy.

All facts prove that U.S. imperialism is indeed a most active defender and patron of the world's fascist dictators.

VRPR: CHON MOVES TO REPLACE ENVOY TO JAPAN

SK301405 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[From the feature program "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] There has been a rumor in recent days that Choe Kyong-nok, ambassador to Japan, will be replaced. Let us talk about it for a moment.

It is said that Choe Kyong-nok will be dismissed from his ambassadorship in Japan, because Chongwadae has become aware that Choe continuously criticizes Chon Tu-hwan. Since last summer, Choe Kyong-nok has criticized Chon Tu-hwan's politics, calling them ignorant politics of using clubs. In particular, it is said that he has undisguisedly disclosed Chon Tu-hwan's (?meanness and incompetency), even in front of embassy staff members at times. It is said that he always criticized Chon Tu-hwan, saying that Chon pretends to be a president through the mouths of Ho's group -- a faction of junior officers -- by appointing them as secretaries at Chongwadae, while covertly ostracizing senior generals. It is said that even since Ho's group was replaced, he has continued to criticize Chon Tu-hwan.

Why can't Choe Kyong-nok do that? He is a senior army old-timer who occupied the post of army chief of staff in the Chang Myon Cabinet some time ago. Right after the coup d'etat in May 1961, he confronted Pak Chong-hul in [word indistinct]. To him, a man like Chon Tu-hwan is less than a worthless scamp. In particular, it is said that, because the issue of Nakasone's visit to South Korea was decided last January without his knowledge, Choe Kyong-nok's discontent with Chon Tu-hwan has reached a climax.

It is said that, getting very angry, Choe Kyong-nok set forth his undisguised dissatisfaction with Chon Tu-hwan's arbitrariness by saying: Is an ambassador an ornament? (?How dare you do it?)

It is said that to express his resistance, although he was ordered by Chon Tu-hwan to return home on 8 January prior to Nakasone's visit to South Korea, Choe Kyong-nok returned home on 10 January, as much as 2 days later.

What is problematic, it is said, is that although Chon Tu-hwan wants to immediately dismiss Choe Kyong-nok from his ambassadorship in Japan, because a force among the senior generals and reserve generals supports Choe Kyong-nok, Chon cannot do it without good reason. It is said that therefore, mobilizing the National Security Planning Agency and watching Choe Kyong-nok, Chon Tu-hwan is watching for a good opportunity by prying secrets out of him.

Another story reveals that military personnel of as many as 10 divisions have been deployed on the outskirts of Seoul to protect Chon Tu-hwan, thus evoking the people's indignation.

According to a rumor, under the pretext of defending Seoul, Chon Tu-hwan has newly deployed 10 divisions, including 5 (?training corps) under the Metropolitan Army Corps of the Third Army, around Seoul. It is said that in fact, Chon Tu-hwan has deployed such a vast number of military personnel to protect him from the people's resistance.

It is said that among the 10 divisions that are to protect Chon Tu-hwan, one division is specially armed and trained as the Pyolgigun [special unit] of the late Yi Dynasty. From the commander, commanders of regiments, commanders of battalions, company commanders to platoon commanders of this special division, Chon Tu-hwan has carefully selected and appointed commanders from among his most reliable confident officers. And, it is said that he has armed the division with up-to-date and superior weapons. It is also said that the division is specially and separately supplied with food and clothes.

The public, therefore, cannot hold back indignation against such acts by Chon Tu-hwan, thus prognosticating that the Chon Tu-hwan's acts are death throes.

VRPR: CHON TU-HWAN DISLIKES U.S. AMBASSADOR

SK290226 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] According to a report of a monthly magazine published in Japan, last summer or autumn U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker submitted a report evaluating Chon Tu-hwan's capacity for rule to the U.S. Department of State.

The contents of this report was leaked from the U.S. Congress. It was later widely reported in South Korea. Consequently, Chon Tu-hwan himself came to know of it. Because of this, Chon Tu-hwan dislikes Walker.

VRPR ASSAILS CHON'S REMARKS IN CHEJU PROVINCE

SK010528 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] At the briefing room of the Cheju provincial office on 29 April, Chon Tu-hwan made absurd remarks: tight anticommunist measures for public security should be taken; the people's consciousness of security should be incited; the report system should be reinforced, and so on.

This is aimed at maintaining and strengthening his fascist rule by turning the people's attention elsewhere and by ferreting out and suppressing the patriotic masses turning out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

As the patriotic advance of the masses is becoming strengthened and crises facing its regime are further deepening, to pass these crises and to prolong its life as a group of colonial stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not only running amok in inflicting fascist suppression on the patriotic masses, but is also more hellbent on anticommunist maneuvers.

VRPR SCORES DEFENSE MINISTER'S TOUR OF FRONTLINE

SK290222 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] On 27 April Defense Minister Yun Song-min prowled about the central sector of the frontline, babbling that complete combat readiness should be established to immediately punish any attack and so forth.

That in the wake of the completion of the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about combat readiness and so forth, prowling about the central sector of the frontline, shows that the Chon-Tu-hwan's maneuvers for provoking a war of northward invasion have entered a very dangerous stage.

Because of such maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a tense situation in which war may break out at any moment is prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop all acts aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

VRPR ON CHON'S INTERVIEW WITH PAKISTAN PAPER

SK301126 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the content of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's press interview with the Pakistani daily JANG.

While raving in a press interview carried in the 29 April edition of the Pakistani daily JANG that South Korea is an independent country in the same position as Pakistan, Chon Tu-hwan uttered insolent, preposterous words, saying that the two countries are in a position where they should supplement each other in the economic sector and that the consular relations the two countries currently maintain should be raised to diplomatic relations. This is a foolish attempt of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to extricate himself from from international isolation by concealing the fact that the United States is his master and that South Korea is a territory in which the political, economic and military sectors are under U.S. control.

As has been the case with successive rulers in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan is a traitor who has ascended to the seat of power, assisted by the United States, and who has committed everything in South Korea to U.S. interests. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan babbles that he exercises sovereignty. This is a brazen act of concealing his true color as a colonial stooge.

To conceal his crimes in following the U.S. policy of aggression, Chon Tu-hwan has quibbled that the "Team Spirit" war exercise rackets were a defensive exercise designed to cope with an attack from the North. The world's people know that the joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise called "Team Spirit" was a war exercise staged with the purpose of invading North Korea. Judging from the nature, content and size of the exercise, everyone, including military specialists, will acknowledge that it was a war exercise designed for attack, not for defense. It is the stereotyped method of the U.S. imperialists, under circumstances in which there is no and should never be any threat of an attack, to kick up war exercise rackets, clamorously babbling about a threat.

To continuously hold on to South Korea as a colonial, military base in accordance with an aggressive strategy for the Korean peninsula and to invade North Korea, using it as a stronghold, the United States has shipped large quantities of various lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea, and they are trying to have the U.S. forces occupying South Korea remain there forever. Its act of spreading a theory on the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is an excuse for justifying northward invasion war rackets. This act stems from a heinous, wicked underlying motive for provoking a northward invasion war at any time. The "Team Spirit-83" exercise, which was conducted this year, was a most brazen exercise designed for northward invasion. Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about the distribution of nationalized houses and land in North Korea at a time when U.S. war maniacs said that they would not even hesitate to use nuclear weapons against North Korea shows the aim of the "Team Spirit-83" exercise.

Chon Tu-hwan's act of positively patronizing the Japanese militarists in this exercise shows how a dirty but faithful stooge and nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan is for the United States and Japan. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has positively patronized the indiscreet maneuvers of the Japanese militarists to increase their military capability and to kick up war exercise rackets to fulfill an absurd desire for the greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere, bolstered by the United States. He has described these maneuvers as a response that stems from a desire for maintaining the balance of influence and as an effort to supplement a U.S. defense role. This directly shows that Chon Tu-hwan is a dual stooge who has been thoroughly trained by the United States and who is faithful to the Japanese militarists.

In his recent interview, Chon Tu-hwan slandered North Korea, making absurd remarks on the question of North-South dialogue. Chon Tu-hwan is a nation-selling traitor who has given this land to the United States and is a murderous devil who has cruelly suppressed patriotic forces that have demanded independence, democracy and reunification. Such a guy's allusion to reunification and to dialogue defiles our people who ardently desire reunification.

Shamelessly wearing the mask of a member of the developing countries, why did Chon Tu-hwan utter false, deceitful words to a foreign reporter? This is because he wanted to partially pacify the people at a time when the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment had increased among our people and when voices had been raised, shouting: Let us mutilate murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan -- a U.S. dog. He also wanted to prevent the people in the international community from raising their voices to say that Chon Tu-hwan is a U.S. colonial puppet, a murderous devil that has brutally killed his fellow countrymen for U.S. interests and is a war maniac who is faithfully following the U.S. policy for aggression and war.

No matter what magic he may use, Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to conceal his ugly appearance as a U.S. colonial puppet. In his recent press interview with a Pakistani daily, Chon Tu-hwan revealed his appearance as the dual stooge of the United States and Japan.

DPRK DEFEATS S. KOREA AT TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SK040507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 3 (KNS-KCNA) -- The girls of our country finished third in the team event at the 37th world table tennis championships which opened in Tokyo on April 28.

The DPRK women's team belonging to the first category group a finished runner-up to qualify for the semi-finals by defeating France 3-0, Czechoslovakia 3-0, Hungary 3-1, Yugoslavia 3-0, West Germany 3-1 and the Netherlands 3-0 in the elimination matches.

It placed third by outclassing the Soviet Team 3-1 on May 3.

Our men's team belonging to the first category group played with Hungary, Japan, England, Poland, Italy, Denmark and the Soviet Union and won the games with Poland, Italy, Denmark and the Soviet Union to finish fourth, which placed it within the fifth-eighth placings.

In its match with the South Korean players for deciding the placing on May 2, our players defeated them 5-1. Our team emerged sixth in the men's team event.

WPK DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO CHINA

DPRK Embassy Banquet

SK031646 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 03 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 2 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su on May 2 gave a banquet at his embassy on the conclusion of the visit to China by the friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qian Qiren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhang Zhixiang, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Duan Guanyi, first secretary, and Comrade Jiao Ruoyu, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee; Comrade Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee and mayor of Beijing; and other personages concerned. The members of the friendship visiting group were present there.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade So Yun-sok and Comrade Xi Zhongxun.

In his speech, Comrade So Yun-sok expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and people of China for the sincere hospitality accorded the visiting group. He noted that the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang have brought about a new turn in different fields of socialist modernisation, upholding the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the eleventh party Central Committee and the twelfth national congress of the party.

Noting with satisfaction that the group's visit to China contributed to further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, he stressed that the Korean people would always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the sacred struggle to attain the common goal in the future, too.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said that the group's visit to China greatly helped towards consolidating and developing the China-Korea friendship.

He expressed deep thanks to the visiting group for highly estimating and sincerely supporting the Chinese people in the efforts to open a new phase in socialist modernisation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

He noted that the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have effected a new upswing in socialist construction by carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in depth.

He asked the visiting group to convey, back home, to the Workers' Party and people of Korea the resolve of the Communist Party and people of China to support as ever the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and righteous struggle for national reunification till final victory.

The participants raised glasses to the unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation's Return Home

SK031635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, flew back home on May 3 after visiting China.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also present at the airport.

The visiting group left Beijing on May 3 by plane.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Qiao Shi, alternate member of the secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qian Qiren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhang Zhixiang, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee and mayor of Beijing; and other personages concerned. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his embassy officials were also present at the airport.

WPK HOSTS FILM RECEPTION FOR PRC DIPLOMATS

SK040517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- The international affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on May 3 arranged a film reception for the officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Invited there were Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese correspondents. Hyon Chun-kuk and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-directors of department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned were present.

The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "Glorious One Year That Will Shine Long in History." The also appreciated the Korean feature film "The New Legend on the River Piryu" depicting everlasting Korea-China friendship.

The feature film "The New Legend on the River Piryu" is a truthful artistic presentation of the story about valorous fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, including Luo Chengjiao, an internationalist fighter of the CPV, and villagers on the bank of the River Piryu where they were stationed during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Through the vivid artistic canvas the film impressively shows that the militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese armies and peoples forged in the struggle against common enemies is unbreakable by any force and it will bloom more beautifully with the flow of times. It left a deep impression on the attendants.

BRIEFS

CPSU MARITIME DELEGATION -- Pyongyang April 26 -- The delegation of the maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its secretary V.P. Chubay left for home on April 25 after visiting North Hamgyong Province upon the invitation of the North Hamgyong provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The judo team of the Anatolian People's Liberation Armed Forces arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 26 Apr 83 SK]

SOVIET COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION -- Pyongyang April 26 -- A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Shevetseva Lyudmila Ivanovna, secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on April 25 by plane. It was met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Chong Myong-hui and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 25 Apr 83 SK]

AFGHAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang April 26 -- A photo exhibition opened at the Nakwon Cinema House on April 25 under the sponsorship of the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the revolutionary day of Afghanistan. Present there were Hwang Sun-myong, minister of general education, who is chairman of the association, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who is vice-chairman of the association, and personages concerned and working people in the city. The attendants saw photographs on display. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 26 Apr 83 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES U.S.-ROK ECONOMIC TIES

SK040217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Washington May 3 (YONHAP) -- Visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Tuesday that a mutually assisting relationship in economy between the United States and Korea would promise prosperity to both countries.

In an address on "The U.S.-Korea Economic Alliance" to some 100 U.S. Government officials, scholars, businessmen and diplomats at the Asia Society here Tuesday evening, Yi termed his concept "long-term alliance." Yi emphasized the United States or Korea has what either of them lacks to be competitive against the Japanese in the world market.

He explained what the U.S. lacks to compete [against] Japanese effectively is disciplined low-cost labor, new factories and aggressive international market capability, while Korea lacks high technology and capital.

If there is a nation in this world which can supplement America in the areas what it lacks, it is Korea," he said. "Therefore," he went on to say, "America most welcomes Korea to work together and stop the further advance by Japan in the world market, and this is the best match because the U.S. can best supply what Korea needed."

Noting that one of the most important tasks for Korean economic offence (or diplomacy) is long-term alliance, he said the ultimate goal of which is to join the ranks of the world market leaders, namely, America and Japan.

"However, it does not seem possible to be accepted by both (U.S. and Japan) at the same time because neither wants another competitor unless it is going to help only one of them," he explained.

"How can we help one, and which one should we help? The answer is America," he concluded.

Yi reviewed transformation of world economic trends since the World War II and explained the outlook for the future of Korean economy, and urged the U.S. audience to accept the concept of long-term alliance.

PRUDENCE URGED IN DEALING WITH NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

SK031243 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Neutron Bomb and the ROK"]

[Text] Judging that it would be very effective to use neutron bombs if a war broke out on the Korean peninsula, the strategy planners at the U.S. Department of Defense have mapped out detailed secret plans about deploying neutron bombs in the ROK. This was disclosed by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson in his column carried in the 2 May issue of THE WASHINGTON POST.

One expert, who has played an important role in developing neutron bombs, once pointed out in a book that this bomb could be used effectively on the Korean peninsula, where the situation is similar to that of the NATO area where the Soviet Union maintains a superior military force. Most neutron bombs would be attached to the Lance ground-to-ground missiles. But, this column points out that because such Lance missiles have not yet been deployed in the ROK, the U.S. Department of Defense is producing the neutron bombs for howitzers, which can be used in the ROK, and, at the same time, are producing new neutron bombs for the 155-mm guns.

The neutron bomb kills tank crews with neutron radiation, while minimizing secondary blast damage to citizens and property. This was once called a death-ray weapon. In 1978, the former Carter regime reversed the original plan to produce neutron bombs. After its inauguration, the Reagan regime unilaterally decided to begin production in August 1981.

Western Europe has opposed the production and deployment of neutron bombs because of the worry about the possibility that the neutron bomb would accelerate the nuclear arms race and further increase the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons, thus increasing the danger of a total nuclear war breaking out. The argument is that if the secondary damage to the general residents and private facilities were reduced and the tactical weapons, such as the small-sized and sophisticated neutron bomb, were developed, there would be more of a possibility of attacks on limited targets and that, in that case, because one would be naturally given a corresponding retaliation by the other side, there would be a great possibility of the breakout of a nuclear war.

Meanwhile, the group that supports the neutron bomb advocates it because the bomb is a tactical weapon that would be used only on battle fields and would be very effective in deterring a Soviet blitzkrieg. The bomb would make it difficult for a total nuclear war to break out. This group says that if the NATO forces used neutron bombs, it could check the enemy's tank attack in a narrow area right at the initial point of contact without doing harm to the NATO forces and that, thus, because the Soviet Union has to be prepared to make great sacrifices in the tank attack, it would abandon the invasion from the start.

What is problematic however, is the damage that would be inflicted on the densely populated Western Europe or Korean peninsula -- damage that should be considered -- by the response with conventional tactical nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union, which falls behind in the neutron bomb technology, to the Western side's use of neutron bombs. Also, we should note that, because the neutron bombs must be used in large numbers at one time, the damage inflicted on the enemy's tank crews and the secondary damage inflicted on the general citizens would be great.

Because the recent report is not an official announcement, we are not positive about its credibility, but we can estimate that this issue might be examined preliminarily by the experts in defense. We also think that, in terms of timing, it is still too early to discuss the deployment in the ROK, because we think that the deployment of neutron bombs in any other areas should be considered after their deployment on the European front is decided.

The neutron bomb is called a tactical nuclear weapon with limited targets that mainly aims at the other side's armored capability. However, we think that taking into full consideration the nuclear arms race and the retaliation with nuclear arms that would be caused by the appearance of such a new weapon, we should not, in any case, be unilateral and passive recipient as far as our security is concerned. We think that the first priority should be given to making a more prudent and many-sided examination between the ROK and the United States.

CHON COMMENTS ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE ROLE

SK030733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that Japan, the biggest economic power in the free world next to the United States, should assume substantial role for world peace.

It would be helpful for the security in this part of the world if Japan will carry out defense of its territory by its own efforts, independently of the United States, he said.

Chon made the remarks during a meeting with Robert O'Neill, the visiting director of the Britain's International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS), at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion.

Chon said that nations in the free world lack mutual cooperation and unity because of economic conflicts arising from the quest for their respective countries' interests.

Chon told O'Neill that he proposed the summit meeting among the leaders of Pacific countries to help resolve such problems and consolidate unity among the free world countries.

The president said that most of the Pacific countries have shown a keen interest in the idea of the Pacific summitry while a couple of them consider it "a little premature."

Noting that he suggested the summit conference to coordinate views of developing and developed nations in the region, Chon stressed that he will go along with the idea persistently.

O'Neill concurred with Chon on the views that free world countries lack unity and said he regarded Chon's idea on the Pacific summit as a very good idea.

O'Neill also said that he viewed the Korean peninsula and the Middle East as the spots of most acute tension among the world's areas of conflicts.

O'Neill arrived in Seoul over the weekend for a four-day visit at the invitation of MBC, the sole commercial radio and TV broadcasting company in Korea. MBC's President Yi Wong-hui was also present at the Chongwadae meeting.

COUNTERINFILTRATION EXERCISE HELD ALONG DMZ

SK021117 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 May 83 p 2

[Article by Reporter Yi In-ki from unidentified "base in the central front": "Exercise Against North Korea's Low Altitude Infiltration"]

[Text] The largest air force exercise in history for defending air force bases from low-altitude infiltration by AN-2 aircraft, used for transporting North Korea's special airborne troops, was staged in the afternoon of the second [of May] at an unidentified base.

Some 6,000 people, including Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Air Force Chief of Staff Kim Sang-tae, high-ranking generals from the three service branches, figures from social circles, students and officers and men of the U.S. Army saw this comprehensive demonstration exercise.

This exercise is aimed at building a strong defense posture by increasing the capability to immediately cope with surprise North Korean air and ground provocations, expected to take place because of the declaration of a semiwar state by the North in February and to be perpetrated as a part of disruptive maneuvers against the IPU conference, the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

The training to defend the bases, which is to continue in to the night, is to be staged with an emphasis on early discovery and checking the night-time, low-altitude surprise infiltration of AN-2's, of which North Korea has many.

Up-to-date aircraft, including an unidentified number of F-4 Phantom fighters -- the main force planes of the Air Force -- two F-5E and F-5F, two A-10 and F-15 "Eagles" participated in this exercise. Through air-ground joint operations, they smashed the low-altitude infiltration of six AN-2's, which the Air Force possesses, while the defending troops were parachuting down from nine C-123's.

A-2 aircraft, first produced in the Soviet Union in the 1940's, are being produced in Communist China and Poland at present. It has been learned that North Korea has more than 300 A-2 aircraft to use for infiltrating special attack troops. It is capable of launching low-altitude infiltration carrying some 10 armed soldiers with a maximum speed of 135 knots, and a cruising speed of 100 knots. Although its tactical function is inferior, its capability for low-altitude flight is superior and it can hardly be spotted by the radar. Thus, it is being used for transporting guerrillas. When the exercise ended, the AN-2's were displayed to the public.

CABINET RESHUFFLE DENIED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

SK030855 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 May 83 p 2

[From the "Political Scene" column]

[Excerpt] Following the closing of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly, speculation on the possibility of a Cabinet shake-up, as part of a follow-up measure to the shake-up in the leadership of the Democratic Justice Party, is floating around the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Government Administration office in the Chungangchon Building.

Particularly because of the report that the amount of the valuables stolen from the house of Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song was exorbitantly more than what had earlier been announced by the police, reaching somewhere near 500 million won, the rumor that was disappearing by the end of last week began to resurface -- this time, with a list of names for a new cabinet.

One government official predicted that there would be no Cabinet reshuffle for the time being, saying, "Whatever legal interpretation they may draw, it is somewhat awkward for the government to have another shake-up in the Cabinet shortly after the recommendation for the dismissals of two ministers was defeated in the National Assembly session."

On 2 May, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop routinely attended to his duties, receiving reports on diplomatic affairs.

BID TO DISMISS TWO MINISTERS DEFEATED

SK300101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) defeated yesterday the recommendations put forward by the first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) calling for the dismissal of Home Minister No Tae-u and Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho in separate vote showdowns in the Steering Committee meeting yesterday. The vote results were 11-6 against each of the two DKP-initiated motions. Three lawmakers from the second opposition Korea National Party and one from a splinter party abstained from the voting.

The fate of DKP bills, which had emerged as the controversial issue for the 116th special house sitting which ends today, was determined in votes after the DKP agreed not to lay the bills before the plenary session today as urged by the DJP.

The ruling party maintained a position that it was willing to deal with the motions by votes in the house panel unless the DKP forwarded them to the plenary session, although the motions were turned down in votes.

The DKP discussed the DJP's stance in an urgent meeting of its Executive Council before the committee meeting, and entrusted its floor leader Rep. Kim Chong-ki to determine how to handle the bills through contact with his DJP counterpart.

Earlier, the DJP threatened to reject the DKP bills on the grounds that they could not become agenda items of the panel in the absence of the signatures of more than one third of the total lawmakers numbering 275, as stipulated by the Constitution. The rival parties, however, sought political compromise to include the bills in the agenda items of the Steering Committee.

Putting forth the recommendations, the DKP claimed that Home Minister No should be dismissed in connection with the death of Kim Kun-cho, a textile company director, caused by police torture, and Education Minister Yi should be sacked for the failure of his overall education policies.

Rep. Pak Kwan-yong said: "The home minister should assume responsibility for the torture case in order to eradicate such practices from this soil and restore the damaged image of the police."

Emphasizing that no crime was more vicious than torture, he said that it was heart-rending to see the practice of torture still surviving in the so-called "new era" led by the present government.

In explaining the cause for forwarding the bill against Education Minister Yi, Rep. So Chung-won argued: "Minister Yi should have resigned from his post himself before the motion was introduced, and assumed due responsibility for his education policies, which fell into chaos."

"We firmly believe that Minister Yi should no longer execute educational policies because the education policies worked out for the past three years since his inauguration ended in failure, giving rise to dispute among the people," he said.

Typical examples of erroneous policies included the college graduation quota system, the college entrance examination formula, and the plan to use professors' appraisals of students as well as state-run tests to choose ranking officials, he claimed.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Heng Samrin Sees Cuu Long Corps

BK291430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] At 0800 on 29 April, a high-ranking delegation of the PRK party and state led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, called on the Cuu Long Corps, which is returning to its fatherland. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy minister of national defense; and Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State. Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed the firm sentiments of solidarity -- based on the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and mutual assistance for the defense and construction of the respective fatherlands -- that exists between our two parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Comrade Heng Samrin also expressed gratitude to the Vietnamese party, Government and people and to the fraternal VPA for sacrificing their flesh and blood donating their material and moral strength for the cause of the Kampuchean nation and people. In conclusion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed the wish that the sacred militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam will last forever.

In his reply, the comrade representative of the Cuu Long Corps command thanked the high-ranking delegation of the PRK party and state for visiting his corps and said: The presence of the delegation is encouraging for us and attests to the attention given to the Vietnamese volunteer forces by the Kampuchean party, Government and people. The comrade representative of the Cuu Long Corps command pledged to take good care of the good traditions between Vietnam and Kampuchea and to crush all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes -- the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and their lackeys, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- who have attempted to destroy the three revolutions in Indochina.

Bou Thang 2 May Statement

BK030446 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 1100 GMT 2 May 83

[2 May statement by Bou Thang, minister of national defense, at Phnom Penh farewell ceremony -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Government, the Kampuchean people the entire Kampuchean people's Armed Forces, I would like to wish all the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Division [kangpol thom] good health and success on their return home.

Departing Ceremony

BK031204 Phnom Peng SPK in French 0521 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- This morning, at Victory Monument and Phnom Penh Port, tens of thousands of the capital's inhabitants bade farewell to many units of Vietnamese volunteers belonging to the Cuu Long Corps which began withdrawing from Kampuchea yesterday.

At 0720, heading a convoy of more than 100 vehicles, infantrymen, artillerymen and pontoniers, Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Huu Mao, representative of the Cuu Long Corps' command, arrived at Victory Monument where many civilian and military Kampuchean personalities, and members of the diplomatic corps were waiting for him.

Kham Chan, deputy chief of the Defense Ministry's Political Department, offered flowers to the Vietnamese officer and accompanied him to greet Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal committee; and other personalities present.

Ngo Dien, ambassador; Colonel Vu Nha, military attache to Kampuchea; and many Vietnamese officers, combatants and experts were also present.

The Vietnamese officer and Kham Chan embraced each other for the last time. Then the convoy roared off to the ovation of the crowd which, accompanied by an orchestra, praised Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. Trucks loaded with engineer combatants went on procession for almost 1 hour, catching hundreds of bouquets thrown by the crowd; they were under the Phnom Penh inhabitants' gaze of gratitude for and regret at the departure of those who have sacrificed themselves to save Kampuchea from genocide and who, for 4 years, have ensured security of the people and contributed to the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation.

Ung Van, a garage mechanic, said he will "never forget the good deeds of the Vietnamese Army" which saved him from genocide and assisted him in his journey to return home.

An armored brigade of the Cuu Long Corps, to be taken by river, was shipped at 0900 at Chruai Changva, ward of the Cham ethnic minority, northeast suburb of Phnom Penh, where people crowded to pay homage to the repatriated.

The commander of the Vietnamese unit reported to the representative of the Defense Ministry and to Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's committee, and asked them for permission to lead his unit back to his fatherland.

Keo Chandra, in the throng of personalities which included Vice Chairman of the Front's Central Propaganda Commission Men Saman, Health Minister Yit Kimseng, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Dith Mouny, talked about the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and his regret at having to be separated from the Cuu Long Corps.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien was also present among other members of the diplomatic corps.

In the middle of the ovations, flags and flowers, and military music, Kampuchean and Vietnamese personalities went on board LCM's [landing craft for tanks], on which were lined some 20 tanks and armored carriers, to shake hands with the Vietnamese volunteers and have their pictures taken with them by Kampuchean and foreign journalists.

The vessels raised their anchors and, with a blast of sirens, greeted for the last time the Kampuchean territory which they saved on 7 January 1979 from the claws of the Pol Pot clique -- Beijing's property -- leaving the genocide survivors with indelible memories of the good deeds of the VPA combatants.

"I am very moved, said Tes Osman, 29 years old, a Muslim. "I very much regret the departure of the Vietnamese volunteers; however, our revolution has been strengthened. Like other believers in the Cham ethnic minority, we will never forget the noble merit of those who have saved our lives."

Hun Sen's Press Conference

BK021246 Phnom Penh SK in French 0610 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- We estimate that the coming withdrawal of one division and six dependent brigades and regiments of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea will advance the dialogue between the ASEAN countries and those of Indochina, said Minister Hun Sen this morning in Phnom Penh.

During a press conference which lasted 3 hours, the PRK head of diplomacy said that, if this withdrawal produces a similar good-will gesture from Thailand, there will be others with more important contingents.

The ambassador of the SRV who also answered journalists' questions at this press conference, confirmed that over 10,000 volunteers of the Cuu Long Corps will begin their withdrawal operations on 2 May and these will go on throughout the month.

In front of some 100 journalists who arrived on Saturday from Bangkok and Hanoi, the PRK foreign minister explained that the repatriation of the Cuu Long Corps was in conformity with the declarations of the three Indochinese countries' summit held in Vientiane and the extraordinary conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers.

The withdrawal has triple significance, he said. It reflects the Kampuchean progress in all fields, the sincere cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam towards Thailand and other countries in the region.

We want a dialogue to reestablish peace in the region and solve the problems of the countries in the region, affirmed Hun Sen. He denounced the Beijing expansionists who -- in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- have always sought, during the past 4 years, to sabotage the Kampuchean people's rebirth following the toppling of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

Despite the efforts of our enemies, the achievements we have obtained during this short period fill our people and friends throughout the world with legitimate pride.

Minister Hun Sen stressed that it is this progress in all fields -- in particular the effectiveness of the Kampuchean Army -- which allowed the withdrawal of the first contingent of Vietnamese volunteers in July 1982 and will allow the withdrawal of the second contingent in May.

He assured that this is not a pseudo-withdrawal or a "rotation of troops" as pretended by circles hostile to the Kampuchean revolution and some circles of the Western press.

If the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces take advantage of this withdrawal to harm the security of the PRK, the latter and the SRV will implement the terms of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation which they signed in 1979 stressed the minister.

On the subject of the Thai proposal to withdraw the Vietnamese Army 30 km from the Kampuchea-Thai border, the minister said: If Thailand thinks of its security, it must also think of ours. It cannot demand a unilateral retreat from our side while it continues to facilitate attacks against our country.

To discuss this proposal, it is certain that my Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach will gladly receive Thai Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Hanoi, and I personally will gladly receive him in Phnom Penh, he continued.

He also stressed that Kampuchea will not let the problem of Kampuchean representation hinder the regional dialogue between the ASEAN countries and those of Indochina.

Answering the question of NEWSWEEK'S correspondent on the role of Sihanouk, Minister Hun Sen specified:

To still consider Sihanouk as leader of the Kampuchean people is to have illusions. The monarchy and Sihanouk are out of fashion. By cooperating with the Pol Pot clique, Sihanouk has committed political suicide.

He has no influence on the Kampuchean people. On the contrary, he is the object of his own condemnation. To still consider Sihanouk as a Kampuchean leader is to want to restore the genocidal regime. To maintain Sihanouk serves only the expansionist ambitions of China in Southeast Asia.

The minister stressed: There has never been and there will never be dialogue with Sihanouk or Son Sann. The political circles and those of the Western press were having illusions when they thought Phnom Penh would negotiate with Sihanouk and Son Sann if they abandoned Pol Pot. We will negotiate with Bangkok or Beijing and not with their lackeys.

However, he added, we practice a policy of clemency toward all those who abandon the enemy's ranks and return to the country and respect the PRK'S Constitution. These people will enjoy all the civil rights, including the right to vote and stand in elections like all citizens of the country .

BOU THANG, DELEGATION DEPART FOR USSR 3 MAY

BK030600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] A PRK Defense Ministry delegation led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the PRK, left Phnom Penh at 0900 [0200 GMT] on 3 May for an official friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of Comrade Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; and many leading cadres from the Defense Ministry and the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. Also on hand at the airport were the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea of the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as the Soviet military attache, Comrade Kissilev, and the Vietnamese military attache, Vu Nha.

HUN SEN ANSWERS QUESTION ON CHANCE FOR ELECTIONS

BK020730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpts] At 0800 [0100 GMT] on 1 May a press conference was held at the Bassac Riverfront Theater Hall in Phnom Penh in the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Kampuchea.

The comrade minister and Comrade Ngo Dien then answered in detail several questions posed by the journalists. The following are excerpts of the comrade minister's answers to the United States' AP correspondent:

[Begin Hun Sen recording] Concerning elections in Kampuchea, I would like to inform you that we held a free election in May 1981 and the term of our National Assembly is 5 years. Thus, we still have more than 3 years left before another election. On this subject, I would like to ask whether other people have noticed what the Kampuchean people have done and are doing.

I have learned of an effort by Australian Foreign Minister Hayden during his visit to the ASEAN countries. For our part, we have already stressed our position in the statement issued during our foreign ministerial conference on 12 April that we welcome any country or any international organization which makes efforts for peace between the groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. In Kampuchea, we have a party, a government and a Constitution. The PRK has already decided its position concerning all problems inside and outside the country. Therefore, all other decisions made by the United Nations or the International Conference on Kampuchea are out of this framework. We cannot accept them.

On the question of whether the other parties will be allowed to join the free elections in Kampuchea, I would like to say once and for all that there is no chance for such a thing to happen at present or in the future. Why do we not accept such an election? The constitution created by the monarchy and during the Pol Pot era allowed only one party to campaign. Aside from those in this single party, all others were not allowed to launch activities. They were even killed. It is known to all that many patriots and intellectuals were killed. Some 3 million Kampuchean people were killed during the Pol Pot regime. Therefore, in order to emerge from this oppression, we had to fight even with the loss of our flesh and blood in order to seize power. Thus, this state power was not gained through ballots. Our enemies are very clever. When they had arms, they suppressed us with arms. However, when they suffered defeat, they asked for participation in our free elections. This is the point we cannot accept. [end recording]

AFP CITES REPORTS OF BOMB BLASTS NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK040724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, May 4 (AFP) -- Two bomb explosions, which could have been set off by antigovernment elements, left about 15 people dead and several dozen wounded in a Phnom Penh suburb in mid-April, reliable sources said here today.

Officials of the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime, accompanying a group of about 40 Western journalists who were visiting the capital, totally denied all information obtained about the bomb blasts.

The sources who provided information on the incidents said that the blasts occurred around April 12 in a public place -- a market was suggested -- at Takmeo, a suburb about four kilometres (2.5 miles) south of Phnom Penh. Figures given for the number of people wounded varied from 30 to 70.

One source held that the theory of a bomb attack was credible.

No further details were available and it was not known whether or not most of the victims were civilians.

Another similar serious incident occurred recently at Kompong Cham, about 100 kilometers (63 miles) north east of Phnom Penh, according to unconfirmed reports here.

The official view is that security was completely assured in Phnom Penh and officials said that no attack had been recorded in the capital since 1981. There have been no recent claims bomb attacks by the Khmer Rouge.

Some officials, however, admit privately that there have been reports of incidents resembling attacks from provincial centres. They refused to say whether these incidents were the work of one of the factions of the anti-Vietnamese resistance.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ARTISTIC GIFT -- Phnom Penh, 13 Apr (SPK) -- Hang Soth, director of Kampuchea's School of Fine Arts, this morning received in Phnom Penh in the presence of Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon a gift donated by the Ministry of Culture of the Soviet Union. This gift, the second by the Soviet ministry to Kampuchea's School of Fine Arts, consists mainly of 540 kg of artistic equipment. It was handed over by USSR Ambassador to Kampuchea Oleg Bostorin. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 13 Apr 83 BK]

SRV EMULATION DELEGATION -- On 14 April the delegation of the Vietnamese Central Emulation Committee led by Comrade Nguyen Tho Chan visited Phnom Penh police and military units. Accompanying the delegation on the visit were Comrade Sin Song, deputy minister of interior; Comrade Than Chan, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; and cadres from the Emulation, Recommendation and Reward Directorate. The delegation extended New Year greetings to the male and female combatants of the Phnom Penh Municipality's police and military units as well as all other male and female combatants throughout Kampuchea, particularly those fulfilling their national defense tasks along the border. The delegation of the Vietnamese Central Emulation Committee also exchanged experience on the emulation work with the Phnom Penh police and military units in an atmosphere of great spirit of fraternal solidarity. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Apr 83 BK]

JAPAN'S PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE VISITS

Arrival Statement

BK021432 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, his wife and party arrived at Don Muang Airport by a special flight at 1425 [0725 GMT] today to begin a 3-day official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government.

The Japanese prime minister was greeted upon his arrival by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem na Nakhon, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon.

The Thai prime minister then led his Japanese counterpart to review the honor guard. Japanese prime minister and his wife later proceeded to the Oriental Hotel.

In the statement on his visit to Thailand, the Japanese prime minister said that he was very pleased to visit Thailand at the invitation of the Thai prime minister. This is his third visit to this country. His last visit was made in 1973 when the world was in a difficult period. He said he was pleased that relations between Japan and Thailand have been further strengthened during the past decade, and that he has a chance to visit Thailand again as a representative of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese prime minister also said he was delighted that he and his wife will be received in audience by their majesties the king and queen. He said he has been waiting to have an audience with the royal couple and exchange views on bilateral and international issues with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

In conclusion, the statement said the Japanese prime minister hoped that his visit to Thailand would help promote friendship between Japan and Thailand. The Japanese prime minister and his party called on their majesties the king and queen at Chitlada Palace at about 1735 today.

At 1930, the prime minister hosted a dinner reception in honor of the Japanese prime minister, his wife and party at Government House.

Audience With King

BK021326 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] At 1735 today, their majesties the king and queen, together with Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, Princess Chulaphon Walailak and her consort, received in audience Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, his wife and party at Chitlada Palace. His Majesty the King also graciously hosted a tea party for the Japanese guests.

2 May Reception

BK030314 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Yesterday evening the Thai Government hosted a dinner in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at Government House. During the reception, which began at about 2100, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon proposed a toast to the Japanese emperor and empress.

[Begin Prem recording] Your Excellency, honorable guests: I am greatly honored to invite Your Excellency and honorable guests to toast the Japanese emperor and the empress. Long live the Japanese emperor and empress. [Japanese national anthem] [end recording]

The Japanese prime minister then proposed a toast to their majesties the king and queen, after which Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon made a speech. [Begin recording] On behalf of his majesty the king's government and the Thai people, I am greatly honored to welcome Your Excellency, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, your wife and delegation on your current official visit to Thailand. We sincerely welcome Your Excellencies and are confident that your visit will further strengthen and promote the already existing close bonds and good cooperation between Thailand and Japan.

It can be said that Your Excellency's current visit to ASEAN countries is very significant and shows the importance Your Excellency attaches to Southeast Asia, a region which has had a close relationship with Japan for quite some time. Japan and ASEAN now enjoy close cooperation in many fields, including the political, economic, trade and cultural fields. This mutually beneficial cooperation contributes to national development in the ASEAN countries as well. [end recording]

On the current world situation and the Kampuchean problem, the Thai prime minister said: [begin recording] In the world situation, there are currently many problems which affect stability, peace and security in many regions. In Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean problem has undermined peace, freedom and the stability of countries in the region and has greatly affected Thailand's security, economy and social problems. All of you probably realize that Thailand now has to shoulder a heavy burden in caring for the Indochinese refugees. Settlement of the Kampuchean problem requires cooperation from all parties concerned within the framework of the UN resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea which demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

I am very impressed by the Japanese Government's international role, the vigorous and continued support of ASEAN's attitude on the Kampuchean question, including its search for a political settlement within the framework of the relevant UN resolutions and its humanitarian assistance to the Indochinese refugees and displaced Thai citizens along the border.

Thailand and Japan cannot condone the overthrowing of a government by another government through the use of force as a result of the latter's dissatisfaction with the former government. It is a violation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes. [end recording]

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone then made a speech in Japanese: [Begin recording in Japanese, fading into Thai, read by announcer] I wish to express my greatest appreciation for the grand dinner in honor of my delegation and myself and at your cordial welcoming speech. I wish to pay my greatest respect to the industrious Thai people who are united around their majesties the king and queen and who have worked tirelessly and continuously for the development and prosperity of this great nation under the wise leadership of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. [end recording]

The Japanese prime minister said that it must be acknowledged that this region continues to face great challenges in the present international atmosphere. Only about 200 km east of Bangkok, across the Thai-Kampuchean border, more than 200,000 Kampuchean people are facing hardship caused by the destruction of war. The fighting, which has often crossed into Thai territory, has caused great hardship to the Thai people. Being a frontline state, I am very impressed with Thailand's courageous restraint in the face of these provocations. Japan has always reiterated that political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, based on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, is the first essential step toward peace and stability in this region.

I am pleased to reiterate once again that Japan will not relax its continued support and cooperation for the posture adopted by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean problem.

Sitthi on Prem-Nakasone Talks

BK030816 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reported to newsmen about the official talks which took place earlier today between Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Sitthi said the meeting between the two prime ministers proceeded in an excellent atmosphere.

They exchanged views on the international situation in general and on regional issues. The Japanese prime minister reiterated Japan's support for Thailand and the ASEAN countries in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, emphasizing that Vietnam must withdraw all of its soldiers from Kampuchea before Japan would consider aid to or resuming normal ties with Vietnam.

On economic assistance to Thailand, the foreign minister said the Japanese prime minister offered additional loans of 67 billion yen and said his country would reduce the import duty rates for goods from Thailand by about 50 percent, or about 20 billion baht in value. This will enable Thailand to sell more goods to Japan.

The foreign minister said the Japanese prime minister assured Thailand and the other ASEAN countries that Japan will use its existing military power solely for the sake of stability in the region and that it has no intention of expanding its military might.

POST on Nakasone Press Conference

BK040239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday pledged to increase Japan's loan to Thailand to 67,360 million yen (about 6,736 million baht) for various development projects including the Eastern Seaboard and northeastern agricultural projects.

The loan, to be made through the 10th yen loan, is an increase of 1,236 million baht from the 5,500 million baht ninth yen loan. Mr Nakasone also told reporters at an afternoon press conference at the Oriental Hotel that grant aid will also be provided to Thailand pending studies by his government.

The yet to be specified grant aid will cover the construction of the Agricultural Development and Research Centre in the Northeast, the Japanese Studies Institute at Thammasat University, and regional primary health care training centres.

Cultural grant aid for various projects amounting to about 10.6 million baht is also on the card for Thailand.

Mr Nakasone, who is here on a two-day official visit as part of his 10-day tour of ASEAN countries and Brunei, met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for two hours yesterday morning to discuss economic issues and regional as well as international political problems.

The Japanese leader also announced that his country will revise its generalised system of preferential tariffs [GSP] and increase its total ceiling quotas for industrial products by 50 percent. Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila had commented after Mr Nakasone met Gen Prem that this would increase Thai exports to Japan under the GSP and save the country 20,000 million baht in tariffs.

Thailand has always been concerned about its large trade deficit with Japan, and Thai officials yesterday still expressed this concern. They said they hoped that Japan would open even more doors to Thai agricultural goods and other products.

Japanese officials said that Japan is at present considering increasing its purchase of Thai rice for its foreign aid programmes.

At the news conference Mr Nakasone said that Gen Prem had made Thailand and the Third World countries' views on the North-South dialogue clear to him. He promised to take these views to the fourth summit of the seven top industrialised nations scheduled to be held late this month in Williamsburg, Virginia, in the United States.

He also said that Gen Prem had expressed support for Japan's controversial plan to expand its Self-Defence Forces within the framework of the Japanese Constitution.

He reportedly told Gen Prem that Japan was taking measures to "acquire the minimum necessary defensive power" but would not become a military power. Gen Prem reportedly replied that increased Japanese power would "contribute to the peace and stability of this region" and was "an appropriate action under present circumstances."

Mr Nakasone said that both Malaysia and Singapore had previously agreed to the Japanese plan and that he hopes to secure a favourable response from the Philippines when he goes there.

On the Kampuchean conflict, he said that Japan strongly supports ASEAN positions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. He said that until Vietnam clearly demonstrates her will for a peaceful coexistence with neighbouring countries, Japan will continue to freeze all economic aid to Hanoi.

However, he said that Japan will not act as an intermediary between Vietnam and ASEAN in settling the problem. He said that a comprehensive solution can be achieved only through the participation of countries in the international communities and Japan had supported the various international conferences on Kampuchea. This, he said, included the UN resolution calling for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

Asked about Hanoi's much publicised "troop withdrawal" that others have charged was, in fact, merely troop rotation, Mr Nakasone replied that he does not yet have full information on this and could not say whether the withdrawal was genuine.

He said that Japan will watch to see if the latest Vietnamese action would lead to a total troop withdrawal. He also expressed support for the Democratic Kampuchea's coalition government formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann.

The Japanese premier also said that his country will continue to extend aid to the Indochinese refugees in Thailand, including a possible increase in the number of refugees accepted for resettlement in Japan.

He announced that Japan will be giving some refugee-related aid, including a 49.5 million baht grant for the construction of the Huai Laeng Yai reservoir, 65 million baht worth of canned fish for the World Food Programme to give to Kampuchean living along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and 36 million baht contribution for the International Committee of the Red Cross for its relief activities in the medical field.

Asked if he has made any commitments to Thai requests for Japan to play a role in developing her liquefied natural gas project, Mr Nakasone answered that Japan is already committed to buying LNG from other countries up to 1990 but if her demand for LNG increases then Japan will reconsider it.

On the controversial Japanese attempt to change historical facts in its textbooks about Japan's past militaristic role during the period of the Second World War, Mr Nakasone said that his government has taken actions to ensure that the "correct facts" were presented.

He said that his people deeply reflect on the war and hope that there will be no more actions that would lead to further criticism.

Shintaro Abe Talks to Press

BK031438 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said during an interview at the Oriental Hotel this afternoon that the Kampuchean problem cannot be solved immediately without the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He disclosed that Japan supports ASEAN's policy in this regard and that he will help muster more support from European countries when he attends a meeting with European foreign ministers which will be held in the near future.

Asked if Japan supports the Democratic Kampuchean Government of Prince Sihanouk, the Japanese foreign minister replied that Japan will give only economic assistance to foreign countries through the United Nations because Japan's Constitution prohibits sale of weapons to other countries.

Asked if Japan will open diplomatic contact with the Democratic Kampuchean Government, after the Kampuchean Government has gained independence, he said Japan and Kampuchea might set up their embassies in each other's country, but that is still impossible at the present time.

Regarding Japan's national defense policy, Shintaro Abe said that Japan will have its Armed Forces for self-defense. It will not send its soldiers to fight outside the country. Japan will not strive to boost its military power, nor will it produce, possess or import nuclear weapons.

Commenting on relations between Thailand and Japan, the anti-Japanese goods campaign in Thailand 10 years ago has prompted the Japanese Government to accelerate the promotion of economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries at both governmental and private levels, thus, further improving relations between the two countries. He said the present Japanese prime minister also promotes the Thai-Japanese youth exchange program.

Meeting With Thai Students

OW031133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Bangkok May 3 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday talked with Thai students on a variety of topics ranging from Japan's defense buildup to prostitution by Asian women for Japanese men.

"Mr. Prime Minister, Japan is going to beef up military power, isn't she?" asked one student.

"No. Japan has become a peace-loving nation since World War II," replied Nakasone. "You need not be worried, since we will abide by our peace Constitution."

Nakasone had the 80-minute talk with 50 students from two leading Thai universities -- Chulalongkorn and Thammasat -- at a midday cocktail party held at the Japanese ambassador's official residence in Bangkok.

Chatting with the students one after another, Nakasone stopped before a coed, who told him she hears Japanese tourists visit Thailand for sex while as many as 10,000 Asian women stay in Japan for prostitution. "I think it is exaggerated," Nakasone said. "In Japan, authorities have begun to crack down on travel agents organizing 'sex tours' and the situation is improving."

Other students raised such questions as rewriting of Japanese school textbooks accounts of wartime military activities in Asia, bilateral trade imbalance and Japanese economic aid for Thailand.

A similar meeting was held in January 1974 between then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Thai students amid rioting against Japanese economic dominance in Asia. But the talk session this time -- organized at Nakasone's initiative -- proceeded in an amicable atmosphere partly because of improved Thai sentiment toward Japan.

Student Protest at Embassy

OW031343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Bangkok May 3 KYODO -- About 20 Thai students Tuesday protested against Japan's military and economic policies in front of the Japanese Embassy where visiting Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was meeting with 50 Thai university students.

The protesters denounced what they claimed to be Japan's efforts to beef up its military power. They distributed posters saying that Japan's economic aid to Thailand has done little for the development of the Thai economy. The students also called on Japan to reduce Thailand's trade deficit with Japan, lower Japan's tariffs on Thai products and promote transfer of technology to that country.

Nakasone Awarded Medal

OW031345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Bangkok May 3 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was decorated Tuesday with the Order of the White Elephant, Thailand's most famous medal. The decoration was also conferred on ex-Japanese Premiers Kakuei Tanaka, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki.

Nakasone said he thinks the honor was awarded not only to himself but the Japanese people as a whole, adding he expects to continue close cooperation between the two countries.

Leaves for Singapore 4 May

BK040614 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, his wife and party have ended their official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government. The group left Thailand at 0940 [0240 GMT] this morning for Singapore by a special flight. The group was seen off at the Bangkok airport by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Thai Cabinet ministers.

During the visit to Thailand by the Japanese prime minister and his party, the Thai and Japanese leaders held close consultations on matters concerning economic and international political problems, on mutual assistance and cooperation in trade and implementation of the various projects for economic development of both countries, and on Japan's loans and grants to Thailand.

POST Editorial on Deficit

BK030159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Heart of Problem Is Big Trade Deficit"]

[Text] A warm welcome to our country for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit which effectively began when he was granted an audience with their majesties the king and queen. Today, however, is the day which will see attitudes set and decisions made which affect our two countries and our neighbours. This morning, Mr Nakasone will meet with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and officials from a number of ministries. Tonight, he will attend a dinner hosted by Japanese businessmen and others with special interests in Japan.

Mr Nakasone came to office last November 26. His statements at that time and since have made eminent sense and have encouraged many of us. In essence, Mr Nakasone pledged the nation under his leadership to be special friends of the United States and of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This ASEAN swing, with Bangkok as the second of six stops, is only Mr Nakasone's second trip out of his country since he became prime minister. The first was to the United States.

Therefore, because of his realistic and encouraging statements in the past, we should talk straightforwardly to Mr Nakasone. There continue to be outstanding problems between Japan and Thailand, as well as many points of agreement. Our leaders should determine quite quickly today that Mr Nakasone means it when he says he opposes Japanese rearmament. He has said he does in other places, including Tokyo, Washington and Jakarta. But this is something which bothers many of our friends, and Mr Nakasone's stand should be determined quickly.

But then, most importantly, there is the economy. We must look to Mr Nakasone to do something about that huge trade deficit, which grows larger every year. In short form, Japan buys a relatively small amount of most agricultural goods from us, and sends back a relatively huge amount of manufactured goods to the market here. This trend must, first, be halted and then reversed. Japanese officials in the past have told us for many years that they intend to try to reverse the growing deficit, but results have been slim. It is a troubling trend, this trade deficit, eating billions of dollars in foreign exchange.

A few lowered trade barriers and a greater receptivity towards our manufactured products in Japan would certainly be viewed as successes of the visit if Mr Nakasone, and our authorities, should push for such tangible successes.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI ON PEACE TALKS IN HANOI

OW031121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 3 May 83

[By Hiroshi Oshima]

[Text] Bangkok May 3 KYODO -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Tuesday he is ready to fly to Hanoi to discuss peace in Kampuchea if Vietnam moves its troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border 30 kilometers inland, a Japanese official said.

At a meeting over lunch with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Sitthi also said if Vietnam does so, Thailand is willing to act as a go-between in normalization talks between Vietnam and China. Abe is here accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Brunei.

But the Thai foreign minister made no direct mention of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea which began Monday, according to the Japanese official who was present at the luncheon meeting. During the meeting, the official said, Sitthi briefed Abe on the current Kampuchean situation and said Vietnam is shifting its emphasis from a military to diplomatic offensive for several reasons. He said that behind the change in Hanoi's stance were the increased solidarity among the ASEAN countries in applying pressure against Vietnam, firm support extended to the ASEAN by Japan and other foreign countries, and China's military pressure on Vietnam.

The Thai foreign minister also said Vietnam has moved its heavy weapons and troops from the areas bordering on Thailand, and added the recent dry season offensive against the guerrillas of the anti-Hanoi coalition was a failure, according to the official.

The Thai stance favoring negotiations with Vietnam as indicated by Sitthi drew attention of diplomats here as Bangkok rejected Hanoi's proposal for regional talks on Kampuchea last month.

At Tuesday's meeting, Abe told Sitthi Japan might increase economic assistance to Laos, Vietnam's ally, if the ASEAN countries consider that there is a role to be played by Laos toward a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean conflict, according to the official. Japan's economic assistance to Laos was negligible last year.

Abe told Sitthi that although Laos is under the influence of the Soviet Union, it should not be regarded as a likeness of Vietnam or Kampuchea.

If the ASEAN countries share the Japanese view, Japan wants to do whatever it can in concert with the ASEAN in persuading Laos, Abe reportedly told Sitthi.

The Thai foreign minister did not give a clear-cut response to Abe's proposal. But he said Thailand and Laos are like brothers and that China has agreed to promotion of good relations between them, according to the official.

STUDENT LEADERS ON SAMAK'S PARTY, COALITION

BK010610 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 83 p 3

[Text] Student leaders of six universities yesterday announced that they disagreed with the reported inclusion of Samak Sunthorawet's Prachakon Thai Party in the new coalition government.

Mr Withun Uratchanoprakon, deputy chairman of the Kasetsart University Student Union and spokesman of the group, said that they wanted only the Social Action [SAP], Democrat and Chat Thai Parties in the coalition lineup. They also insisted that the formation of the new government must correspond with the will of the people.

The students adopted their stand at a meeting of representatives from the student unions of Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart, Mahidon, Thammasat and Ramkhamhaeng Universities and Lat Krabang Institute of Technology. The meeting was held at Ramkhamhaeng University yesterday.

Mr Withun said the meeting rejected Prachakon Thai Party's role in the government because it felt the party had never demonstrated clearly its position on democracy.

He said further that the student representatives also wanted both the SAP and Democrat parties to reiterate their previous stance against constitutional amendments aimed at extending the powers of the Senate and permitting government officials to simultaneously hold Cabinet positions.

He said that if the two parties joined the coalition with Prachakon Thai Party and changed their position on the Constitution issue: "then it will be a betrayal of the people's trust."

Mr Withun said the six student unions would closely follow developments in the formation of the new government and, at the same time, encourage political awareness among the public.

A panel discussion on the current political situation will be held at Thammasat University on Tuesday afternoon.

FURTHER ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA**More Units Withdraw**

OW031640 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3 -- This morning, Tuesday May the 3rd, tens of thousands of inhabitants of the Kampuchean capital held ceremonies at the Victory Monument and the Phnom Penh port to bid farewell to more units of Vietnamese Army volunteers in the Cuu Long group of divisions which began its pullout from Kampuchea yesterday.

At 7.20 hrs, Lieutenant-Colonel Nguyen Huu Mao, representing the command of the Cuu Long unit, at the head of a convoy of more than one hundred vehicles of the infantry, artillery and engineering corps, arrived at the Victory Monument where Kamouchean civilian and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps had waited for him.

Trucks loaded with soldiers of engineering units paraded for nearly one hour to the tumultuous cheers and flower showering by the crowds and under the grateful and loving eyes of Phnom Penh population.

An armoured brigade of the Cuu Long group of divisions which repatriated by water at 9.00 hrs boarded their vessels at Chrauy Chanvar, a residential quarter of the Cham ethnic minority on the northwestern outskirts of Phnom Penh where large crowds had assembled since early morning.

Then, amid wild cheers and flag and flower waving and to the tune of military marches, Kampuchean and Vietnamese officials boarded landing ships loaded with dozens of tanks and armoured cars to shake hands with Vietnamese volunteers and pose for souvenir photographs. The vessels then lifted their anchors while sirens were blown to bid farewell to the Kampuchean territory.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK031002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 May 83

["Excerpted" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May editorial: "Warmly Welcome Cuu Long Army Corps That Has Outstandingly Fulfilled Its Glorious International Duty"]

[Text] After analyzing the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops as result of the increasingly consolidated security situation in Kampuchea, the editorial says:

Over the past 4 years, the Vietnamese volunteer troops have contributed to frustrating the plots of Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, to use the genocidal Pot Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to check the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to return them to power in Phnom Penh so as to oppose the Indochinese revolution and sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Upholding clear and bright revolutionary sentiment, the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchean have outstandingly fulfilled their duty. With their fine character, the Vietnamese volunteer combatants have disregarded hardship, danger and sacrifice in their attempt to help the Kampuchean people revive quickly.

The PRK has now consolidated its revolutionary gains firmly and scored great achievements in the political, economic, military and diplomatic fields.

The Cuu Long Army Corps was conferred the PRK Government's highly valuable Angkor Order. The Kampuchean party-state leaders and people have highly appraised the Vietnamese volunteer troops' activities in Kampuchea and have commended them for their courageous combat spirit and fortitude, and especially the pure loyalty of Vietnamese cadres and combatants who have always considered the Kampuchean people as their beloved kin. They are always ready to withstand sacrifice to protect the life and happiness of this friendly country's people.

The Vietnamese volunteer combatants really deserve to be considered by the fraternal Kampuchean people as the children of great Uncle Ho, who founded and constantly cultivated the Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity. Our volunteer troops in Kampuchea are deeply moved by the earnest care provided them by the party, state and fraternal people of Kampuchea. Over the past 4 years, the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces have joined and cooperated closely with the Vietnamese volunteer troops. The Kampuchean people have considered our troops as their kin, given us all necessary assistance and created every favorable condition for us to fulfill our duty well. From the bottom of our hearts, we pledge to remain always worthy of the confidence and love of the Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces.

The Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries, have not relinquished their plots and acts to sabotage and oppose the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. They have always strived to foster the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer bandits of all hues. They have breathed life into these hordes and provided shelter for them to conduct subversive activities, threatening the PRK's security. They are intensifying their hostile policy toward Vietnam by stepping up the multifaceted war of sabotage to weaken and then annex our country. They have intensively resorted to all the tricks of inciting and dividing the three Indochinese countries, and of distorting the cause of instability in Southeast Asia to prevent the trend of dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

As a result, the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea must continue to carry out the lofty international obligation satisfactorily. They must strengthen solidarity and close cooperation with the Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces to resolutely foil all the enemy's adventurous acts in order to firmly defend Kampuchean independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

If the enemy takes advantage of our good will, characterized by this troop withdrawal, to pose a threat to the PRK's security, we then will resolutely implement the statement put forth by the Laos-Kampuchean-Vietnam summit which said: In case the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea is taken advantage of to the detriment of the peace and security of Kampuchea, the Government of the PRK will consult with the Government of the SRV, as provided for in the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

We reaffirm that the Vietnamese volunteer troops will completely withdraw from Kampuchea after the threat of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with other reactionary forces against the Indochinese countries, the use of Thai territory against the PRK and all support for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries, have ceased completely, and the peace and security of Kampuchea, especially along the Kampuchean-Thai border, are assured.

If such threats persist, the Vietnamese volunteer troops must be present in Kampuchea. This is because a threat to Kampuchean independence is also a direct danger and threat to Vietnamese independence.

Our entire armed forces and people warmly welcome the Cuu Long Army Corps on its return to the homeland after fulfilling its glorious international obligation outstandingly. Officers and combatants of the Cuu Long Army Corps are outstanding sons of the Vietnamese nation and revolutionary military personnel who have set a brilliant and marvelous example in upholding the spirit of lofty proletarian internationalism. They have shown themselves worthy of the confidence of the fraternal Kampuchean people and our people as well.

From throughout the country, we convey to the comrades of the Cuu Long Army Corps our warmest sentiment. We firmly believe that, after returning to their fatherland, these comrades will develop more vigorously the glorious tradition of the heroic VPA, strive to build their units ever stronger in all aspects and, together with all people and the entire armed forces, fulfill the great historic mission of firmly building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Being extremely proud of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea and realizing the tasks assigned to them by the party and the people for the new revolutionary stage, our armed forces are determined to strengthen their revolutionary vigilance in the face of the enemy's fanatic schemes to conduct sabotage activities; steadily carry out combat tasks satisfactorily and strive to fulfill tasks for the nation and the glorious international obligation; and to unite and struggle shoulder to shoulder with the peoples and the revolutionary armed forces of the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea to maintain independence and build their nations richer and stronger, thereby contributing to maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

TO HUU RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW040807 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.D.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here Monday the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture. The delegation, led by vice-minister Chey Sophia, paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, attended May Day activities, and had working sessions with the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture.

Chey Sophea and Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Culture Nong Quoc Chan signed a protocol on cultural cooperation for 1983 between the two ministries. The delegation left here for home today.

THAILAND ASKED TO REPATRIATE FISHING VIOLATORS

OW031658 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3 -- Vietnam today requested the Thai Embassy in Hanoi to repatriate 40 Thai nationals who had been caught red-handed recently while manning seven vessels in stealthily fishing on Vietnamese territorial waters in Kien Giang Province. The request was made by Nguyen Cong Khanh, deputy head of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, to Chirasak Moodhitaporn, counsellor to the Thai Embassy in Vietnam.

Khanh drew the Thai side's attention to the fact that of late many Thai vessels had continued to violate Vietnam's territorial waters in the provinces of Kien Giang and Minh Hai and the Vung Tau- Con Dao special sector by stealthily fishing, occupying fishing areas, provoking Vietnamese fishing boats, and causing losses in lives and property to Vietnamese fishermen.

The Vietnamese official demanded that the Thai side take measures to prevent the recurrence of such actions, and warned that it would have to bear responsibility for all consequences of its erroneous action.

NHAN DAN: SIHANOUK HAS 'SOLD HIMSELF' TO PRC

OWO31055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[NHAN DAN 30 April commentary: "Beijing's Scratchy Loudspeaker"]

[Text] Mr Sihanouk has again made a trip to France, where he uttered many slanderous statements against Vietnam, such as: Vietnam wants to conduct genocide against the Khmer people; and: a Vietnamization of Kampuchea is going on. He also publicized that the Khmer Rouge will not be annihilated, that China is ready to teach Vietnam a lesson.

Sihanouk's statements really smack of Zhongnanhai's tone. But what is worth mentioning here is Beijing's dark schemes to use him in staging that farce. First, the Chinese authorities scheme to divert the public's attention from the crimes, that they seek to cover up, which the Pol Pot clique committed in their past genocide and in their present actions. Beijing is using Sihanouk to propagandize for the genocidal clique and the so-called tripartite coalition, which is in decline and serious discord following the appropriate punitive blows by the armed forces of the PRK.

Through Sihanouk's ambiguous statements, Beijing also wants to create an illusion among the world public concerning the possibility of a political solution [to the Kampuchea issue] -- which, in fact, is just a smokescreen to cover up their criminal schemes to continue using the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer groups to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution in a fiercer and more insidious manner, to conceal their crimes against our people along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and to camouflage their expansionist schemes.

Another brazen Beijing scheme is, as Sihanouk conceded, that China asked him to urge France to adopt a tough policy toward Vietnam and not to give aid to Vietnam. Sihanouk's wrongful statements prove that the Chinese reactionaries are feverishly seeking, by all means and ways possible, to counter the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to sabotage the revolutionary solidarity and stability among the three Indochinese countries. It is the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists who are creating the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, who scheme to get rid of the PRK, who are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and Laos, who are checking the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups, who are undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As for Sihanouk, he has resigned himself to turning black into white; has thrown in his lot with the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the enemy of the Kampuchean people; and has sold himself, body and soul, to the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, who used the Pol Pot clique to massacre 3 million Kampucheans, including 5 of his children and 14 of his nieces and nephews. That is his very big political blunder. Sihanouk is rapidly sliding down the path of betraying the interests of his people; he is a mere political puppet manipulated by Beijing.

In his admission to a GIAI PHONG [LIBERATION] correspondent in Paris on 26 April, Sihanouk said: The Chinese have fostered me, and I have plumped up thanks to their care. I must repay them for their favor. Mr Sihanouk has sold himself too cheaply to the Chinese reactionaries; he has become a scratchy loudspeaker echoing Radio Beijing's programs.

NHAN DAN DECRIES NAKASONE'S ASEAN VISIT

OW010753 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1 -- The current ASEAN visit by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone is aimed at carrying out the schemes of the Japanese militarist circles, says Nhan Dan in a commentary today.

This visit, the paper says, aims at three obvious targets: Firstly, to expand the sources of energy and raw materials supply for Japan and increase the latter's investments in ASEAN countries in an effort to tie them more closely to Japan economically in the interests of Japanese monopoly capital in the face of the economic recession; secondly, to alleviate public concern in ASEAN countries about Tokyo's arms race and its mounting collusion with Beijing expansionism, and also to deceive public opinion in those countries by wielding the bogey of "Soviet threat" to Asia. Last but not least, Nakasone's mission is also to discuss with Beijing and the rightist forces in ASEAN countries the plan for a new crusade against Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

The Japanese authorities' open support for the ASEAN countries in the so-called "Kampuchea problem" reveals Nakasone's dark design of continuing Japan's hostile policy towards the peoples of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and obstructing the trend towards dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, NHAN DAN points out.

LE DUAN SENDS MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

OW022046 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today extended his warmest congratulations to Samora Moises Machel on his re-election as president of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party.

In his congratulatory message, Le Duan wished the Frelimo Party leader the best of health to join [as received] the party Central Committee in leading the Mozambique people to win many and still bigger successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress aimed at defending the country, overcoming the state of underdevelopment, and building socialism.

"May the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries be further consolidated and developed", the message says.

NGUYEN CO THACH SAYS HAYDEN WELCOME TO VISIT

BK291204 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, April 29 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden would be welcome in Hanoi any time, his Vietnamese opposite number, Nguyen Co Thach, has told Australian journalists, reliable sources said here today.

Mr. Thach, replying to questions from the journalists -- who are visiting Hanoi -- said that Vietnam would welcome any Australian initiative aimed at contributing to a solution to the problems of Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese minister said Australia had a "major role" to play in the search for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

During a visit to Singapore this week, Mr Hayden said that he would like to visit Hanoi. Australian Ambassador to Vietnam John McCarthy said today that details of such a visit still had to be worked out.

He said that Vietnamese officials had told him that they would look favourably on a visit by Mr. Hayden.

Observers here stressed that Mr. Hayden would be the first Australian minister to come here since 1975. He would also be the third Western foreign minister to call at Hanoi since the Khmer Rouge regime was toppled in Phnom Penh in January 1979 with the aid of Vietnamese troops. The other chief diplomats to come here were Willerwald Pahr of Austria and Claude Cheysson of France.

It was recalled here that the new Labor government in Australia was considering resuming aid to Vietnam which was halted in 1979.

Mr. Hayden -- who has listed six points which he holds should serve as a basis for a settlement in Cambodia -- has said that Canberra does not want to be a mediator, but was prepared to help achieve a peaceful settlement. The six points included a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and self-determination for Cambodians.

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE 15-26 APRIL

OW290827 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Culture led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu paid an eleven-day visit to France from April 15 to 26. The delegation met with French Minister of Culture Jack Lang, the general director of the General Department for Cultural, Scientific, and Technological Relations of the External Relations Ministry; and other French officials.

At their meeting, the two ministers informed each other of the cultural activities in each country and discussed the possibilities of expanding cultural cooperation between the two countries. On behalf of the French Government, Minister Jack Lang conferred on Minister Nguyen Van Hieu the "Commander of Arts and Letters" order.

Nguyen Van Hieu also met with the Executive Committee of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association with which he discussed the strengthening of cooperation and mutual assistance in the domain of culture between the two peoples.

PHAM VAN DONG ON SCHOOL EMULATION MOVEMENT

BK301525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal People's Committee recently held a conference to review work in the second year of the emulation movement to maintain, repair and build schools.

With great elation, those attending the conference welcomed Chairman Pham Van Dong who attended and addressed the conference.

Since 1981, Chairman Pham Van Dong has paid specific attention to the maintenance and repair of schools in Hanoi. On several occasions the chairman personally had working sessions with the municipality and toured several institutions.

The chairman directed the municipal party organizations and the administration at all levels to join with the educational sector in satisfactorily carrying out the task in order to quickly achieve the aim of keeping schools and classrooms in good condition.

In compliance with the chairman's instructions and in order to carry out the motto "the state and people work together," over the past 2 years, especially during 1982 when the emulation movement to maintain and repair schools entered the second year, Hanoi has spent more than 53 million dong repairing and building schools, of which nearly 80 percent was funded by various villages, wards, mass organizations, public organs, enterprises and student's parents. Sixth-five percent of the municipality's classrooms, including 71 percent of kindergarten classrooms, have attained the standards prescribed by the educational office. Party committee echelons, local administrations and the educational sector have concerned themselves with caring for and providing maintenance work for schools. They have done away with the practice of leaving everything for responsible maintenance workers to do.

The appearance of schools in Hanoi has undergone rapid changes over the past 2 years. Improvements have been made in the maintenance and repair of schools. However, the movement to maintain and repair schools continues to have some shortcomings which need to be quickly rectified. The degrees of self-consciousness among many party committee echelons, local administrations and the people are not uniform. In every district and precinct, many localities have made slow progress. This is regrettable. In general, no visible changes have been noted in the maintenance of schools, especially in the fields of renovation, repair and reconstruction. There has been a slight decrease in property loss incidents but this problem continues to be a source of concern and worry for the educational sector.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Hanoi, Comrade Tran Vy, chairman of the municipal people's committee, respectfully listened to Chairman Pham Van Dong's advice as to how to continue to satisfactorily develop the emulation movement to maintain and repair schools in Hanoi into a seething and widespread movement. This is to create favorable conditions for the emulation movement to score good academic and scholastic achievements.

TRUONG CHINH PAYS VISIT TO DAC LAC PROVINCE

OWO22343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Summary] Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, visited the central highlands province of Dac Lac in mid-April.

Chairman Truong Chinh was warmly welcomed by Comrades Y Ngong Niek Dam, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party provincial committee; Y Blok E Ban, chairman of the provincial people's committee; Lt Gen Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 5th Military Region; other leading officials of the province, and large crowds of people from different ethnic minorities in Buon Ma Thuot City.

After hearing reports by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's committee on the overall situation and tasks, he called on the local museum of the revolution, a village of the Ede ethnic minority, the former Buon Ma Thuot Prison of the French colonialists, several military units and economic and cultural institutions. "Chairman Truong Chinh attended a cordial meeting of more than 500 cadres of various sectors and echelons and representatives of the local armed forces and the Dac Lac nationality people.

"On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly praised the solidarity, tradition and stalwart revolutionary will of the party organization and nationality compatriots in the central highlands, including Dac Lac Province, who made worthy contributions to the national liberation. He also lauded the encouraging achievements which Dac Lac Province has scored over the past many years in various fields, especially on the front of economics and the people's life, in the development of educational and public health activities, and in the consolidation of public security and national defense.

"Chairman Truong Chinh raised some important issues: The ethnic minority people in the central highlands are advancing directly to socialism, starting from a socioeconomic level lower than that in many other areas. Therefore, the implementation of the general policy and the economic building policy of the party requires appropriate forms, steps and scales suited to the transition period, especially during (?the first phase) of the period of transition to socialism.

"He said: The distributive relations, based on egalitarianism, with many vestiges of the old system still remaining, such as in nomadic farming, forest burning, slash-and-burn farming, extremely rudimentary production tools and backward cultivation techniques, should be transformed in order to establish new production relations, liberate work forces and, through the simultaneous implementation of the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and ideological and cultural relations -- organize and motivate nationality compatriots to adopt sedentary farming and settlement.

"Also, only through sedentary farming and settlement can we overcome the existing conflicts, build up and consolidate grassroots units, and radically eliminate the FULRO [Unified Front of Struggle of Oppressed Races] organizations. At the same time, Dac Lac Province should work out appropriate plans to resettle work forces coming from other localities to bring about changes in its population structure and positive changes for the better in economic, cultural and social life in the central highlands.

"Regarding the solution to the food problem and the development of economic advantages in Dac Lac, Chairman Truong Chinh said: Dac Lac Province has great potential for economic development, including obvious advantages in forestry, industrial crops and stockbreeding. However, to develop those advantages, the province must resolve its food problem. In view of our country's present economic situation, it is an imperative requirement that Dac Lac Province has the conditions to meet. Over the past several years, the province has positively stepped up its water conservancy work, built up ricefields, rapidly expanded the wet rice area and been able to basically meet its grain needs. It has been able to overcome the chronic food shortage facing the nationality compatriots. However, the slash-burn upland rice area still accounts for a large proportion, and deforestation remains very serious. The province must apply positive measures for delineating the cultivated areas, determine concrete production guidelines, in accordance with the agroforestry coordination system, and improve the allocation of forest and forested lands to districts, villages and production units.

It must (?firmly grasp) its pressing requirements, end the indiscriminate deforestation, rapidly cover bare hills with greenery, continue to satisfactorily solve the food problem, while rapidly developing existing advantages in forests, industrial crops and stockbreeding, and complete, at an early date, the issue of sedentary farming and settlement concerning nationality compatriots. The whole province must strive to meet its own grain needs and to have some grain reserve. Every area must make the utmost effort in producing grain under the specific local conditions. However, the grain self-sufficiency issue should not be applied mechanically to all hamlets, villages and districts.

"Chairman Truong Chinh strongly urged the Dac Lac party organization and people to satisfactorily carry out the nationality policy of the party and state, and further strengthen the solidarity among the province's nationalities. That is the factor deciding the success in all tasks, he said.

"An issue of prime importance is to endeavor to develop the economy and to care for the material and cultural life of the nationality compatriots. It is necessary to attach special attention to the nationalities with a low level of development in the former resistance base areas. Every developmental step of Dac Lac in the economic and cultural fields must be aimed at further narrowing the gap in the levels of development of the province's nationality people.

"There are still small numbers of ethnic cadres, and this still cannot meet the requirements for advancing the nationality people to socialism. The entire party organization must strive to develop its membership and simultaneously build up the contingent of ethnic cadres, including leading and management cadres at all levels in the province, scientific, technical and professional cadres, and technical workers, especially in the production sectors.

"In addition, the province should propose to the central level what they think should be amended or added to the policy for cadres working in the mountainous region and positively develop its own capabilities in organizing the life, rationally utilizing, and creating conditions for the cadres coming from the lowlands so they can set their mind at ease while working there.

"On the occasion of his visit to Dac Lac, Comrade Truong Chinh presented the provincial party committee and people's committee with a silk-woven portrait of President Ho Chi Minh."

On behalf of the Dac Lac provincial party organization and nationality people, Comrade Y Ngong Niek Dam expressed his joy in welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh during his visit to the locality and in receiving his guidance, which has further shed light on the application and implementation of the party's line in keeping with Dac Lac Province's characteristics. He pledged, along with the provincial party organization and people's committee, to thoroughly study and scrupulously carry out Chairman Truong Chinh's directives in leading the provincial party organization and compatriots so as to further strengthen the solidarity among the nationality people, to strive to carry out well the resolutions of the fifth party plenum and the ninth congress of the Dac Lac party organization, to fulfill the 1983 socioeconomic plan outstandingly, to steadily advance the country to socialism, and to be worthy of the encouragement, concern and care of the party and state for the Dac Lac nationality compatriots.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY U.S. TROOPS BUILDS NEW LIFE

OW040819 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4 — Dien Quang has become a model village in the building of a new life in the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Da Nang.

During the anti-U.S. war, as the village lay within the artillery range of U.S. and Saigon troops, no house and even no big tree remained intact. At the time of liberation, Dien Quang was a desolate land where unexploded bombs and mines could be found at each step. Of the villages' population of 8,000, one third had been killed by the enemy, a large number forced to leave their homes, and only 80 persons stayed in their places.

After liberation, the villagers gradually returned to their former dwelling which, in many cases, were unidentifiable. After two years of land reclamation, 200 hectares were put under cultivation, which made the villagers self-sufficient in food. The villagers grouped themselves into a cooperative and applied intensive farming and crop multiplication methods. In 1981, Dien Quang yielded 13.5 tonnes of paddy per hectare, and was one of the four villages with the highest rice yield in the province.

Traditional crafts such as textile weaving were restored. In 1981 the villagers planted nine hectares of cotton and made 16,000 metres of fabrics. In addition, they planted 70 hectares for sugarcane and refined 210 tonnes of sugar.

The villagers have also built three brick kilns which have supplied enough bricks for local community projects and construction needs of individual families.

In accordance with a plan charted out by the village people's committee, the houses were built after a common model, complete with auxiliary facilities such as a bathroom, a kerb well, a double-tank privy and a garden.

The village now has six creches, one basic general school able to seat 3,000 pupils, a 30-bed dispensary and an obstetric ward, in addition to a village meeting hall capable of accomodating 1,500.

The village also has a broadcasting station, a stadium and two nonprofessional art troupes.

MALAYSIASIHANOUK PAYS VISIT, DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA

Received by King

BK040903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 4 (AFP) -- Visiting president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was granted an audience by Malaysia's Yang Dipertuan Agong (king) at the State Palace here today. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie was also present. Prince Sihanouk arrived here Sunday to attend the Asian regional conference on Palestine which began yesterday.

Talks With Mahathir

BK031345 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, says Vietnam's announced partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea is just an eyewash to deceive the world community. The actual situation remains unchanged. Prince Sihanouk told this to the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, when he called on the Malaysian leader in Kuala Lumpur today. Also present was the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie.

Speaking to reporters later, Tan Sri Ghazali said Prince Sihanouk also briefed the prime minister on the latest development at the Thai-Kampuchean border. It was pointed out that troops of Democratic Kampuchea did not suffer many casualties during the recent major Vietnamese offensive. A great number of victims are civilian refugees. According to Prince Sihanouk, resistance forces will step up their activities once the rainy season begins. He thanked Malaysia for its diplomatic efforts to highlight the cause of Democratic Kampuchea in various international forums especially at the recent Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

Prince Sihanouk also conveyed an invitation from President Kim Il-song of North Korea to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir to visit Pyongyang. The prime minister has accepted the invitation.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN SAYS SRV PULLOUT PROPAGANDA EXERCISE

BK031409 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, predicts another Vietnamese propaganda exercise similar to their announcement of a partial troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. Such an exercise, he said in Kuala Lumpur today, could be expected before the convening of the UN General Assembly in September.

Mr Dhanabalan described the Vietnamese announcement of a partial withdrawal as a propaganda exercise. He added that there was no means of verifying the Vietnamese claim nor were there any means of ascertaining whether troops which had been withdrawn will not be replaced by fresh units.

Mr Dhanabalan is in the Malaysian capital to attend a 5-day UN-sponsored conference on the Palestinian question.

MARCOS INTERVIEW ON RIGHTS, ECONOMY, SECURITY

OW302215 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1345 GMT 29 Apr 83

[President Marcos interviewed by Ben Rodriguez, president of the National Press Club; Vic Tanedo, president of the Malacanang press corps; Juan Perez, publisher of the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS; and Teodoro Benigno AFP bureau chief, on the "Meet the Press" program moderated by Dada Lorenzana -- live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Lorenzana] Today, as we bring to a close this year's celebration of Meet the Press Week, the National Press Club has invited His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Good evening, sir.

[Marcos] Good evening: I certainly welcome this opportunity to meet, once again, with the Philippine press under this (?very good) nationwide broadcast program referred to as "Meet the Press."

In times past, specially on the eve or in the aftermath of any national undertaking, it has been our valued privilege to speak to the nation through this forum on vital questions of national life. This again is such a time, so I would like, first of all, to express my appreciation to the National Press Club, the president of the press club this year, Mr Ben Rodriguez, and the other officers for this opportunity.

In recent weeks, as our citizenry will have surely noted, various questions effecting national affairs have focussed the attention of both the public and the Government, and this sense of common concern for matters of public life is particularly significant because, at this time, it touches upon many sectors of national life, sectors as varied as the state of national security, public order, the process of recovery of the national and world economy, the renegotiation or review of the basis for the military facilities' agreement with the United States, the calling of the elections for the members of the Batasang Pambansa within the year, or next year, and even with the very workings of government itself, all of this impinges upon the life of every Filipino. Dialogues and discussions of these matters have commenced in both public and private circles, as you all know, and it is only proper that our society should show interest in them.

Government has its part to play in this discussion, and some of you will probably have noticed I have personally addressed these questions in my public statements and have encouraged debate on them, as well as, in fact, written a number of letters to some of the sectors of the press, more specifically to editors and columnists -- of course, I refer to Ben Rodriguez here of the BULLETIN TODAY. And all this suggests that it is a critical time of questioning for the nation today, and it is timely for the president to appear tonight on this edition of "Meet the Press," so with no thought of defining the boundaries of our discussion tonight, I suggest we proceed to the questions you and the citizenry are probably itching to ask.

[Lorenzana] Thank you very much, Mr President. I would now like to introduce to you the members of the Press who are meeting you this evening. We have Mr Ben Rodriguez here, who represents the National Press Club in his capacity as president, Mr Vicente Tanedo, who is the president of the Malacanang press corps, Mr Juan Perez, publisher of the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, and Mr Teodoro Benigno, who is the chief of bureau of the Agence France Presse. Mr Ben Rodriguez will ask the first question.

[Rodriguez] At the outset, I would just like to thank you on behalf of the National Press Club for accepting the invitation to appear tonight. I will now proceed to the first question, which is actually made up of three related questions, Mr President. In your letter to me, you spoke at length on the duration of conflict. There was a statement that intimated that, for as long as there are subversives and terrorists around, the suspension of the writ of habeus corpus remains.

This is, to me, a rather unsettling question. Will you please clarify that, Mr President? A related question to that would be the continued detention of people, including members of media, accused, or linked to, alleged subversive activities. But there have been some who have been released and some that have not been, when all of them have been charged with more or less similar crimes, alleged crimes. Can you also explain that, Mr President. There has also been a question of whether you do possess the powers to order the release of people detained for alleged subversion. The Supreme Court ruled recently that you have this power, but earlier, before that, you said that you do not have this power. Those are the questions, Mr President.

[Marcos] Well, perhaps I should answer the questions in the reverse order because the power of the President is the beginning of the whole explanation. Well, first of all, you will remember when I issued Proclamation 45 of January 1981, one of the clauses there was clearly a reservation of the fact that, in certain areas of the Philippines [words indistinct] then, at the same time, there was a reservation to the fact that in case of invasion [corrects himself] insurrection, subversion, and other allied crimes, against the security of the state, the moment they are committed and an arrest is made, the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus is automatically insured. Whether we like it or not, the moment anybody commits the rebellion crime he places himself beyond the pale of ordinary legal procedures because he suspends, automatically, the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus. The question that has arisen in the (Gracia Pardilla) versus (Onzenrilla) case recently and also in the (Morales case, is, in view of my letter to Archbishop (Cronin), wherein I stated that accused is now in the jurisdiction of the court and it is now the court who can act on the matter. What I wanted to say was, and it should have been said probably in a better way, the initial action for release of anybody that comes within the jurisdiction of the court, must come from the court. The final action must come from the president. In short, for instance, what should the lawyer of Pimental do? The lawyer of Pimental should file a petition for bail before the Court of First Instance of Cebu, Judge (Burgos) I understand, then Judge (Burgos) will determine: Is this a capital offense? If it is a capital offense, is there evidence of guilt strong? Because, under an executive order way back, immediately after I proclaimed martial law, we made all of these offences capital.

Now, if, however, he says it is not a capital offence, or he says the evidence of guilt is not strong, let bail be easy. Now the bail [word indistinct] reads as follows: Bail is hereby granted to the (?applicant) so-and-so. He shall be released unless he must be retained for some other reason. Then the lawyer must come to me and ask me to lift the presidential commitment order. That is the usual procedure.

Now, in the case of the WE FORUM people, before the courts acquired jurisdiction, there was a request for me to allow them to go into house arrest. And I understand this was the case in some of the other cases, so the court did not have to intervene. I was the only authority who could act on the matter. So that is the situation from my viewpoint, and apparently this opinion is sustained in the (Pardilla) versus (Onzenrilla) case that has just been released by the Supreme Court.

Some of those who were apprehended were released, and others were not. No they were not released, they were put under the custody of, say, superiors like Father (De la Torre), Father, what's the name, (De Laga), and the superiors signed guarantees assuming responsibility for them. It is immaterial now that they fled the coop, as it were. But, the thing is that before trial, and again we make a difference between before trial and after trial, after our procedural jurisdiction, the matter was still within my jurisdiction, I permitted a transfer of the custody of the prisoners.

Now, how long is this power to be exercised? Let us put this way. The law or Proclamation 2045, and other executive orders, Executive Order 1135, 1211 and 1211A, and all the others which pertain to arrest, provide that the state has a right to protect itself. Now rebellion, sedition, and subversion, or crimes against the state, are special crimes. You remember as far back as 1971, when I wrote that book on this revolution and democracy, I said under the (?communist) theory, when the state becomes oppressive and the great majority of the people are in a state of rebellion, the right to rebel may be recognized, but, at the same time, the state has a right to protect itself. It is the right of self-defense.

And this is recognized in all laws, whether it is here or in the United States. So much so that you remember in 1861, although there is no commander-in-chief provision in the Constitution of the federal United States, President Lincoln exercised the power to protect the Union by ordering the arrest of persons whom he considered as enemies of the Union. When he was ordered by the chief of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to release these men, he stood pat on the grounds that they were enemies of the union and refused to obey the order. And the Supreme Court had to rule that the Supreme Court was before a superior authority, and could not enforce its ruling. This has not happened here. On the contrary, any time anybody goes before the Supreme Court, even if there is a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus, this is the big difference, when the Supreme Court orders the Government to bring the body of the accused before the court, we have always brought the body of the accused before the court, even if, and I repeat even if there is a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus. So what is happening today is that actually and in fact there is no suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus. There is no suspension, because the Supreme Court is [words indistinct] anyway, and the bodies of the 14 accused were [word indistinct] the solicitor general to bring them over to the Supreme Court.

Now, ordinarily when there is a writ of habeus corpus, the moment the solicitor general or the government attorney interposes a statement to the effect that they are covered by an order of arrest by the president and that this is a political decision, the Supreme Court would, or should, stay off the case because it is a political question. But no, we ourselves have participated in the effort to enlighten everybody that we are not acting (?on the trial), that no matter what the law says, even if the law says we have this power to arrest we do not want to be that oppressive, and so I don't think there any fear at all. I know what is in the mind of everybody. I suppose they are all worried about their political enemies. What is to stop them from eliminating, liquidating all these people? No, that would never happen, because the Supreme Court can issue an order to bring the body of the accused, and we will comply.

[Lorenzana] Mr Rodriguez, have you a further question?

[Rodriguez] I don't think everybody is aware, Mr President, of the procedure of first going to court, and, if the court says there is much evidence against him, then he doesn't know that he has to go to you and appeal.

[Marcos] No, lawyers do, of course, not everybody's a lawyer, and the Constitution is quite clear. In capital cases, when the evidence of guilt is strong, bail can be denied. Which means that bail should be granted in all cases, except in capital offenses where evidence of guilt is strong. This is basic in the rights of the citizen.

Now, when that happens, and the court says there is no evidence here, don't expect the president to keep the prisoner, because the president will go along with the court. How many have we released? When the court acquits a prisoner, no matter how dangerous he may be, according to [words indistinct] may release him, and this has resulted in many sad consequences. Many of those fighting the government now were released under those circumstances. They were caught, not only once. They were tried not only twice, some of them were tried three times and they were released three times. They went back to the hills. But we followed the law, and our consciences are clear on this matter, so that, when we go to battle against them, there are no mental obstacles.

[Lorenzana] Mr President: The next question will come from Mr Victor Tanedo, the president of the Malacanang press corps.

[Tanedo] As a follow up question, Mr President, I would like to ask something basic about the arrest of the media people. Don't you think it is part of a plan to strike fears into their hearts and make them more submissive?

[Marcos] Well, I'm afraid the media people are very bad. I'll be very frank with you, when the media people were sought to be apprehended, I actually had the plan that they should be released in house arrest, etc., etc. But when the demonstrations occurred, and all those speeches which were not restrained, started attacking the military, and calling the arrests arbitrary, at the same time was raised the issue of the powers of the president, in short, there was an attempt to intimidate and coerce the president by mob action, I'll be frank with you, the decision taken by the military, and which we have always adopted is, in combat as well as in peace, when you are under attack don't give ground, dig in, stay put and watch for developments. And that's what happened. We were ready to consider the possibility of releasing some of these people from the media to house arrest, any of them, as we did in the (Burgos) case. In this case, there was not much demonstrations, and we thought that, perhaps, they don't constitute too much of a danger anyway, so let them go. But when the danger arose that it might escalate into mob rule, then the military reminded me of their own dictum, in combat as well as in peace, when you are under attack, don't move, dig in, don't give way, don't move forward, just stay put and watch for developments. That is what we are doing now.

[Tanedo] Does that hold true, Mr President, in the case of the arrest of members of the (Olalibrul)?

[Marcos] Yes, the (Olalibrul).

[Tanedo] And also the clergy, members of the clergy?

[Marcos] I will not go into all the details, it's odious. This is something I think reasonable people should understand. Now that everything is settled, everything is settling down, of course we are ready to receive (all of this) and I can tell all of the military, yes, we dig in, but that doesn't mean we shouldn't look around and see what is happening. And we shouldn't take the right steps, if the right steps come around, an opportunity is to be right. Let's not dig in and remain in the fox-hole. We can move a little forward, and this has been this time.

[Tanedo] And what will be the effects of this arrest on the masses? Will they be scared?

[Marcos] I doubt it, on the contrary, I have received some letters, I don't know if I break a confidence, but I must tell you that some of the arrests were prompted by letters coming from members of the labor unions in the case of (Pulena). The case of the media, of course, I suppose I can tell you that in the case of (Tony Niyeva) the witness against him is (Unting), the vice president of (PMU). Without that, the other documents found in the publication (MAGUEZ), in which he is supposed to have been editorial consultant, there are any number of witnesses in his [words indistinct]. But why should we go into that? All I can tell you is that I do not act unless I am convinced that there is evidence indicating participation in actions that constitute rebellion, inciting to rebellion, sedition or subversion. May I continue to say I have not closed the door to acting in this matter after I have conferred with the military again. Of course, General (Lit) was very adamant about this full thing, and he says: If we withdraw now, it would be a sign of weakness. Let us see what can be done.

[Lorenzana] We would like to hear the next question, sir, from Mr Juan Perez, publisher of the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS.

[Perez] Mr President: Just to belabor a point, probably, in your explanation to the point that actually the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus is not effectively suspended, because the parties effected thereby still have the courts' recourse, it seems to me, however, Mr President, that when you say this because you say the government invariably accedes to the court's request to produce the body of the accused, it would seem, Mr President, that this is a matter out of a sense of tolerance by the Government, but not really a matter of right by the accused.

[Marcos] Well, law is law. The law is there, and I am sworn to uphold the law. It is my constitutional duty to uphold whatever law there is, and to say that I should implement the law in a different way, that just isn't possible. However, we can so implement the law that we inject a little Christian charity, and that is what we are doing. Humanity. Shall we quote Portia in Shakespeare, and say mercy does not strain... no, but this is something that has been happening all along. I cite this particular aspect of the implementation of the law to show to you that there is no intention to press our people, there is no intention to be arbitrary, there is no intention to use the law against political enemies or against people who hold views contrary to ours, whether they are political ideologies in conflict with ours, economic ideas or what have you. We believe that ours is an open society, and we believe that it bids well for the political leader to listen to every argument that is presented.

[Lorenzana] Any further questions?

[Perez] Mr President: As a point of verification, what specifically is the Presidential Commitment Order, and under what circumstances do you say it can be issued?

[Marcos] It is usually a request, through the minister of national defense, by a military official, and it is based on evidence indicating that someone has committed the act of rebellion, insurrection, sedition, inciting to rebellion, any of the acts against the security of the state, and it comes up to me. We review the evidence, and I myself then go over the papers. If I am convinced that there is evidence, I issue the Presidential Commitment Order. But I do not issue the Presidential Commitment Order if there is a possibility that a warrant of arrest can be issued by a court, and the man will not escape, the man is not so dangerous that he cannot be held by a warrant, a mere warrant of arrest. In short, the Presidential Commitment Order is issued when there is a possibility that the man will escape.

Secondly, if he will continue the acts of rebellion, insurrection or sedition prejudicial to the state, and finally, if, or there is any danger to any of the agents or witnesses against this person.

[Perez] And is it correct to say, sir, that until the person accused under a PCO is charged in court, he still has recourse to yourself for release?

[Marcos] Oh yes, until there is a charge in court, he can appeal to me.

[Perez] But once the charge is filed, only the courts can negate the order, sir?

[Marcos] No, the courts and the president, the two of us. He goes first to the courts, and the courts can then issue the order, but usually the courts ask the prosecutor, will he ask the president if he will (?locate) the order for [word indistinct]. The prosecutor then passes the request to me, and I then enquire, does the court find no prima facie case in this matter. If he doesn't find the evidence of guilt is strong, we release him.

[Perez] But, the court issuance of bail can be countermanded by a refusal on the part of the president to vacate the order, sir?

[Marcos] Yes, because of the following matter: There are certain intelligence matters which may not be revealed in court. One of them: Identity of the agents who revealed the participation of the accused. Now, I don't think I break a confidence in telling you that we infiltrate the enemy ranks. They also try to infiltrate ours. Some of the evidence we obtain comes from men who are within the ranks of the MNLF, ranks of the NPA, some of them rather high-ranking. I may have his statement in writing, but he's not identified at all. And to burn him -- that is an intelligence term to mean reveal his identity and destroy him -- may place his life in jeopardy, and therefore his identity cannot be revealed in court. But if this man testifies and says: The accused is the contact man for the kidnapping and murder of the following persons. You give me 6 months; I'll be able to obtain the evidence. Now you hold him for 6 months. These are the practical applications of the (?PC itself).

[Perez] Thank you very much, sir.

[Lorenzana] Thank you very much. Mr President, Mr Teodoro Benigno of the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE has the next question.

[Benigno] Mr President: If I may get back to the famous letter that you wrote to Ben Rodriguez -- which I think he has already framed [laughter] -- one paragraph there struck me and I would like to quote it. You said: If need be, the president has to stand alone because in his conscience he knows that he is right and that is the mark of a true leader, unquote. Now, my question, Mr President: Could you kindly give us an elaboration of what you said, because at first blush that statement seems to go against the, what you might call, the essence of a democratic system of government where the wishes and the voices of the people are supposed to prevail.

[Marcos] No, what I am talking about is mob rule. When the mob is against you, you must be able to stand up against the mob. The leader is not one who kowtows to the passions of the moment. Whim and caprice should not rule the actions and decisions of the president. The president must be anchor of the law. The law must always be sustained even if for the moment, some members of society may misunderstand the law. The president must stand by the law, because if you wipe out the law, what then can the citizens reclaim as their protection?

Because the president can be disposed of, but the law and legal institutions must always be there to protect every citizen of the republic. And it is the sworn duty of the president to stand by the law. He cannot, (for instance), delegate his authority to anyone, not even in the military, for he is symbol of sovereignty to people. When he was elected president, the president was extended the sovereign power of the people, and when a part of the people, therefore, rise up in legal assembly and protest against an application of the law, the president must in the performance of his duty inform those who is affected. As I said in the latter part of the letter, whether it is a canonized hero or a villain who has committed a violation of the law, he must be brought before a court of justice, for there is no more sacred means of determining the guilt and innocence of an accused, except by the secret means of trial before our civil court. And for this president must be willing to stand alone if necessary. But by standing alone he will be able to rally the forces of democracy behind him. If for a moment he wavers and demonstrates hesitancy, he procrastinates and he doubts of his own decision then he is lost because he commits a moral error and no leader is permitted to commit a moral error, he can commit all errors in the world, except a moral one. And the refusal to stand by the law is a moral error, and this is what I mean. Even if the president is all alone for the moment, he must stand up for the law. But I am certain that standing alone, he will be able to rally all the forces of the nation around and ultimately bring about sanity to the entire society.

[Rodriguez] If I may switch the area of questioning, Mr President.

[Marcos] Yes, certainly.

[Rodriguez] I would like to mention the fact that of late there it seems to be a spate of criticism against Mr Cesar Virata in his [words indistinct] conduct as prime minister.

[Marcos] I question that. O, no, no, no, it is not against Prime Minister Virata. Against the manner in which some decisions have been arrived at, but not against the Prime Minister Virata. But go ahead.

[Rodriguez] It seems that Mr Virata is beginning to feel the criticism and [interrupted]

[Marcos] Well, he should not. [laughter] We are in a democratic society. I have been criticized. Even in caucus they've criticized some of the things that I've done. I've defended myself; he should learn to defend himself. When your friends are candid with you, you should thank them. You should thank them because they are your friends and at least they give you a chance to explain. Your enemies never do. Your enemies would just hit you in the back and that's the end of it. Now, on this matter of Prime Minister Virata. You know, again you know that letter that I wrote the BULLETIN, this time to [words indistinct] I explained that -- let's see, oh yes -- economic scientists agree that the mechanism for economic growth is also a mechanism for economic concentration, meaning modernization, all these steps to set up all these industries, agriculture, we increase the gross national product. Where does the gross national product go?

It goes to the upper elements of our society. Why? Because they are the capitalists, they are the source of capital and capital attracts profits. Labor gets a share of it, yes, but most of it goes to the capital owners. Now, in a capitalist society this is allowed to go to the top 10 percent of the population unless you adopt measures which would redistribute the fruits of growth.

In a socialist society it goes to the state. Now, in some countries they adopt the welfare system and in the welfare system they give out doles, handouts to make up for the fact that most of the money goes to the top, but from our point of view, doles and handouts is corrupting to the character of the individual and the people. Why? Because it doesn't motivate people to work. And our form of government and (?science) as an article of faith -- it's even in our Constitution, every citizen is obligated to work under our Constitution. It's the third obligation of the citizen that he shall find himself a means of livelihood in order that he can have a decent life with that of his family. Now therefore, instead of giving doles and the like we have now initiated all the programs which allow the use of accumulated capital by the lower classes of our people. Now this is the big debate: To what extent do we go so as to allow the great mass of our people to participate in the use of that capital and under what circumstances? For instance in the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan Kaunlaran] funds, you know what the (Puhunan) fund is? It is up to the 300 million out of the 1 billion pesos. Some people say the (Puhunan) fund should be more than that. But why? Because the (Puhunan) fund is a no collateral, no interest fund. You lend it to people to the extent of, say, 3,000 pesos for an individual, 30,000 for cooperatives. No interest. You know that, however, they have to repay.

Now, this is one aspect of our economic system which you don't find in other countries. I noted that (Ford Bataglia) quotes the comparative gross national products of Asian countries. He issued a study -- I wish I could get him to read those books on social planning, because the economic indicators are not now the most important things in the development of the country: social indicators are the most important. Social indicators mean the participation of the greater number of the population in the growth and development of the economy and the society. And the reason they can talk about a high rate of increase of the gross national product and the per capita income is because they allow the upper 10 percent to keep the receipts and products of growth. We don't. We distribute it immediately. And this has become the conflict in our times in our country, because there are classic economic scholars who say: But what will we spend for the big industries? How can we industrialize unless we accumulate capital? And the answer to that is you are colonizing your own. How dare you colonize our own people! We have had enough of that. We should instead follow the examples of other countries.

And what is that example? Distribute the fruits of growth and borrow money to produce or to set up the big industries in such a manner that there is no out-of-pocket money investment, no budgetary investment. Everything is supported by the borrowing, and the borrowing is paid automatically by the production of the investment. Now, that is the situation right now, and that is the big debate.

[Rodriguez] If I may have a follow-up question to the subject of the prime minister, Mr President. You have maintained the principle of rotation continues to apply in terms of the fact that he will continue to retain the position of prime minister; and so, my question would be, in that light, how long would it take for Prime Minister Virata to continue before you [interrupted]

[Marcos] Well, I told him, look, I set this up in stages of 2 years, and you better finish your job first. I pointed out to him some of the objectives that we had set to attain, and I told him: We have not attained some of these objectives. Now let us go and work at this first. So I sent him to the United States to finish with his structural law, finish with the DPP rehabilitation, and when he comes back, probably we'll talk about it. But, this is a matter that is, of course, addressed also to the caucus.

You know, when I was listening to the caucus, I thought like you that they wanted to change Prime Minister Virata, and so I sent in quiet feelers, saying: Do you want to replace him? And they said: No, no, no, no, no! We are just debating. [laughs] We have no intention of passing a no-confidence vote. I was surprised. I said: You want a debate, you'll get it. And that's what happened.

[Benigno] When his term should end, in terms of what you explained, Mr President, have you selected a successor for him?

[Marcos] No. It will be very difficult to do that. But there are any number, of course, who are quite ready to take a shot at the position. Whether they are members of the Executive Committee or not. You must look at, say, technocrats or you must take a look at the deputy prime minister or the minister of defense, the governor of the Central Bank, minister of trade and industry or Estelito Mendoza, you know, the minister of justice, or the speaker, himself. These are all possibilities.

[Lorenzana] Would Mr Rodriguez like to have a second chance to ask questions?

[Rodriguez] Yes. Still on the same subject: Therefore the possibility is very strong, Mr President, that as soon as the term of Mr Virata expires, he's going to be changed?

[Marcos] No, there is really no term, no set term for Prime Minister Virata. This is a matter, as I said, which is up in the air. We have not talked about it seriously; I've kept my thoughts to myself -- I'm just talking aloud right now for our audience's sake and for your information. These are matters that have addressed themselves to me repeatedly in the past and for which there have been no answers. Right now we are in the same situation. I have no answers for them right now. I think you know me more than anybody else, more than others because you and I have been through Congress together way back how many years ago, and that I don't make decisions precipitately, and we will have to think about it.

[Rodriguez] I asked that question because you once said that there would be a definite 2 years, some kind of [interrupted]

[Marcos] Yes. More or less about 2 years, but '84 is fast approaching, isn't it? And perhaps we have to work out some other periodic checks. Let's see; we'll work on it.

[Tanedo] Mr President: Speaking of technocrats, are you unhappy with some of them, considering that they seem to be out of touch with majority of the public pulse?

[Marcos] Well, no. They are technocrats. One thing about the academics and the technocrats is, you must know, that they always think in theoretical terms, that's all. That is their milieu, that is the atmosphere in which they live. "If this happens then we can probably do this, but, however, and if there should be any alterations of this circumstance, then we must consider this, but at the same time...." You know, there is never any definite recommendation. And if you follow their thoughts you'll go crazy, occasionally, you know. [laughter] But that's the way the technocrat talks. He gives you the options. And when they start talking in ifs and buts and whens I say give me a several-option summary. Give me two, three options, break it down. Then, all right, what's the disadvantage of this option? What's the advantage of that option? And so on and so on. And then it's up to the leader to make a decision, the political leadership to make a decision. There really is no transferring responsibility. Well now, I don't care how many technocrats you put in government, you have to make the final decision. What did Truman say: The buck stops here.

[Tanedo] But doesn't that lose you sleep, Mr President, over their seeming loyalty or over-deference to the World Bank or the..

[Marcos] No, it's not loyalty. It's a, let's say, understanding of the realities of international banking. I don't think they're loyal to the World Bank, it's just that we don't want to borrow from the World Bank and we don't comply with their conditions. Now we are [corrects himself], of course if you want to discuss this, I can point out to you one of the things that I raised with the World Bank was this particular point: they curtailed our deficit spending because of the reduction of our foreign exchange earnings. Usually they impose conditionality, meaning the cutting of deficits, the reduction of deficits, cutting down of expenditures and investments and slowing down the momentum of the economy when you have been profligate in the expenditures of your resources. And I told them: Point out to me in what instance have we been profligate and in any manner indiscreet in the expenditure of our accounts. The only reason, I said, we have this deficit is the imbalance in our trade and the imbalance in our balance of payments, and the lowering of the commodity prices. And that certainly is beyond our control. And so why should we be punished? And I expected that this would be followed up by our people. But, you see, the World Bank and the IMF are strapped for money, there's a shortage of funds, and that's why they've had to tighten up. You must understand that...I am sure that if they had all the funds they'd certainly extend to us all possible resources, but they're also hard up for now.

[Lorenzana] Well, Mr President, Thank you very much for giving us this opportunity to meet you, the members of the press, and...

[Marcos] You mean we are through already? [laughter] I was just beginning to enjoy myself. [laughter]

[Lorenzana] Well, there's really so much more that we can discuss, sir, but perhaps we can have another forum for that. Perhaps you would like to give us a closing statement, Mr President.

[Marcos] Well, let me see. There have been very pessimistic statements about the economy, about our recovery as well as the recovery of the whole world. It's not that I am fundamentally an optimist, but first of all, I've just written an update of this new book. This is, "The New Philippine Republic," and this is the updated date. And when I was writing, I was so taken by the data that I couldn't believe these conclusions that I come across in the foreign press as well as in the local media, and even among our own politicians. Well, for instance, in 1972 how many were employed, how many laborers were employed? Seven million. Now, this year, how many are employed? Some 17,000,600. The minimum was 8 pesos in 1972. Now, how much is it? Thirty-one, 18, 31, 19, four times! [sentence as heard] Then, you have the income of the farmer. Formerly it was 830 pesos per hectare. Now it's 2,200.

How can you say that there has been any erosion of the basic economic development of our country? It is especially important for all of us to achieve clear perspectives of the developments of our country so that we will all the better understand these problems. And that is why I also wrote this book on ideology. Ideology for Filipinos, which is the second book that I've been working on this summer, this March and summer. These are the two books that I have updated. These are actually old books, but we have updated them. And we should understand exactly what we are doing today, the opportunities, the initiatives.

Now -- I started with the economic sector -- I believe that the economic recovery has begun, both for the country and the world. And I believe this sincerely. It is not as dramatic as we had hoped it would be. But certainly it is more real and concrete than the prevailing prognosis at the beginning of the year. At the close of the first quarter of 1983, there were many signs of an end to the economic recession in the developed countries. Did you know that the Dow Jones went up to 1,191, the highest ever, in the United States? (Destabilization) in the world has been the principal cause of disarray, in the payments position of developing countries like the Philippines. The United States, for one, reported a 3.1 percent growth rate for the quarter. Significant, because for some time now the United States economy has reported a negative growth rate. And this is, I believe, some thing which is of beneficial effects to all countries, especially the Philippines that has traded heavily with the United States.

Closer to home, the evidences of economic turnaround are many. For one thing, the increase of the [corrects himself] well, I quoted the domestic rate decrease. At the close of the first quarter of 1983 the inflation rate had gone down to 6.38 percent, compared to the over 12 percent in 1982. Now, no matter how you look at it, we have halved the inflation rate, it is the lowest level ever recorded during the last 4 years. In practical terms, this means that the prices of goods and services in the country are not increasing but are in fact going down. The real earnings of the people are improving, and the rate at which we save is also greater now. I will not quote all these figures, but there is an increase of, from 1975 to the present, four times. The strong improvement of the world economy led by the United States has resulted in an increased commodity prices in the world market -- copper, coconut oil, which are critical for our trade.

Did you know that the soft drink manufacturers and the home appliance manufacturers can determine the state of the economy from the sale of coconuts? When the coconut prices are high, the sale of soft drinks is high and the sale of home appliances is high. Copper today stands at 81 U.S. cents a pound, compared to 1982's level of 60 cents a pound. Coconut oil, which hit a low of \$18 a pound last year, is now sold at 26 to 27 cents a pound. And how much is the farmer getting for 1 kg of (resicarda) copra -- 2 pesos and 5 centavos -- when he was getting only about 1 peso, 1.10, or 1.20 before.

This development has produced significant gains in our foreign exchange earnings, but more than that, it has increased the purchasing power of the ordinary Filipino. Now, the first quarter has improved, and it will continue the rest of the year. Our payments deficit for the first quarter was 343 million [currency not specified], much lower than the 584 million for the first quarter of last year. Our exports rose by 6.1 percent. For the first time, our exports rose by 6.1 percent, while our imports have been held back at 3.1 percent.

Looking ahead now, I am convinced that the domestic economy will pick up and reverse the trends that troubled us throughout 1982. I think the economic effort in our country can now proceed on the basis of improved conditions of the global economy instead of on the grim assumption of continued hardship which has shadowed our efforts in previous years. I will add that because of our preparedness for the eventual turnaround of the global economy, our country is now in a very good position to take advantage of the economic recovery as it gathers steam.

Now, on national security and public order, the peace and security situation is good and continues to improve. The reports of some of our correspondents, notwithstanding -- they see displaced persons, of course, there are displaced persons, when there is a battle between NPA and the Constabulary or militarymen, there is always displacement. But the responsiveness of our law enforcement forces, all of this plus the restructuring of the armed forces, the reorganization -- it was made to appear as if the reorganization was at the insistence of the retired generals. May I inform you that the reorganization occurred long before the story of (Joe de Vera). Of course, (Joe de Vera) should be congratulated for bringing into play the old general, and I am glad that General Ver talked to each and every one of them because they still have something to recommend. But the old battalion combat team just doesn't work any more. The old battalion combat team may have worked in the plains in Central Luzon, but the armor and the artillery that they had won't work in the jungles. It doesn't work. But the long-range patrols, the airlift rangers and the marines, now those are the people who, as you know, are welcomed by our people. And these preparations are all beginning to pay.

At the same time, you know, we have had to hold back. We don't want to kill off everybody who is an NPA or who is an MNLF man. You know what my policy is. Just because he is an NPA or MNLF man doesn't mean that we should kill them all off. No! If I released the entire armed forces against them, they would eliminate all of them within the month. But is that our policy? No, that is not our policy. Our policy is to neutralize them -- neutralize them and win them back to our society because they are our brothers.

And it certainly hurts to see that his own blood brothers are being killed off in combat, no matter what you call the battle, you call it a terrorist action or whatever it is. I may have been a soldier, I may have done my own share of killing, legitimately killing in combat, but I just cannot swallow brother killing brother. And this is why occasionally I hold back the armed forces, because I believe that we must convince these people to return to the fold of the law. Well, I know -- that is my feeling about it and I think I am correct, as is shown by the experience of the MNLF. And we will continue to move particularly in the areas of restraining our military personnel and in utilizing them instead for civic action and convincing our civilian population that we mean well, improving our peace-keeping capability.

But let us not be under any delusion that the climate of stability we have (?created) for our national community will be achieved without efforts of vigilance. No, we have to be vigilant, but at the same time calibrate response. And that is the active term: calibrated response. You don't assign an entire regiment of three or four battalions of 4,000 men against a group of 100 men and liquidate all of them. No, that just isn't done. Isn't security regaining because we continue to be vigilant? And we will maintain this position. In those instances, therefore, where the government has had to place in custody certain persons, it has been strictly for reasons vital to the security and public order.

May I at this juncture say that while I have announced that when we are under duress or attack by mob rule, we dig in and don't take anything. The moment the pressure is off there's no attempt to intimidate or to coerce. We come out of the foxhole and start reconsidering the whole situation. And we must ensure that the justice of court process alone serves to clear the innocent and punish the guilty. This we must teach our people. Our people think that we are back at the old society where you can coerce and intimidate just judges or even the president by marches and demonstrations. That's long far gone.

Now, the renegotiation or renewal of our military facilities agreement with the United States bears its own implications to our own desire to live in peace and security, for we have our own, very clear responsibility to help in the achievement of peace in our part of the world, or for that matter of the whole world. But we will be guided purely by national interests, not by the interests of any other nation, but purely -- I repeat -- by national interests, and I am sure that all countries, whether our allies or not, understand what this means. We are determined to meet our responsibilities to our people. We shall be prudent, we shall be cautious, and we shall act with the wisdom of a bonis, pater familias, a good father of a family.

I would say also that we are just as determined to ensure that our commitments do not diminish our sovereignty as a nation. On matters of internal stability, it is the basic policy of our government that we do not wish to see any ground forces of any foreign government in our country and that we will attend to any problems of internal stability with our own forces. We discourage the entry or any ground forces of any country, whether our allies or not, into Philippine territory. In the event of any massive infiltration or attack from external sources beyond our capability to meet, then will be the time to consider the possibility of seeking the support of our allies, but not before.

Thus, when the Moro National Liberation Front was trained outside the country and the arms came from outside the country, this was a classic example of massive infiltration coming from outside that falls explicitly within the terms of the mutual defense pact, but we did not invoke the provisions of the mutual defense pact. We met the threat on our own. Occupied as we were with fighting with the Communist Party elements in Luzon and in the Visayas, we organized the militia and civilians in Mindanao to hold back the MNLF forces until the regulars could go. And we have succeeded.

Well, finally, I'd like to say a few words about the current efforts to clarify the structure of authority in our government. You spoke of the prime minister. There is really a need to redefine again the powers of the prime minister, the president, the Executive Committee and the whole Cabinet into greater [corrects himself] and bring them into greater interaction in the process of decision making. We feel the need for the nation to seize initiatives for self-strengthening and improvement of the government's position in international life. It is unfortunate that this expression of concern for greater coordination and teamwork in our government has been seen by some as an attempt to diminish the authority of some of our government managers. There is no intention to do this. This is not the case. What is clearly all important now is for the whole of our government to act together for the process of advice and counsel and fully inform each other of the initiatives we undertake, and for all to give their utmost to the success of the policy once it is embraced.

At the same time, may I reiterate that our government is dedicated to the principle of maintaining such projects like the KKK and the other projects that give the small man a chance to live a dignified life, more than any other projects, and the fact that some of our leaders sometimes don't refer to them does not denigrate this centerpiece of our economic developments. And of course, when I proclaimed the KKK in August of 1981, after my election as president, I did so deliberately in order to establish an umbrella organization over all existing efforts at building up the capability of the small man to fulfill himself.

It was an effort to rehabilitate the candidates for the garbage heap, the men who are parasites of our society. We must convert them to productive units. And at the same time, converting them into productive units, then organize our most valuable resource -- the human resource, so that they become not burdens on our society but sources of strength of our society. And this must happen now, as we seek (?and venture) to consolidate our gains in every sector of our national life and attain the full economic recovery of the nation. Again, may I express my thanks to the National Press Club, to the members of the press present here for the privilege of attending this forum. May I congratulate the president of the National Press Club, Ben Rodriguez, the Malacanang press club, and of course our friends here, that is, Mr Perez of the DAILY EXPRESS, Teddy, and Dada, my favorite lady commentator [laughter]. I wish your community more power in the indispensable service you perform for the nation. To each and everyone of you, thank you and good night. [applause]

[Lorenzana] And likewise, sir, we would like to thank you for having taken time out of your very busy schedule to be with us and to meet the press.

MARCOS HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY

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[Text] President Marcos received assurances yesterday from U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan on the United States' desire to improve economic relations with the Philippines which will be beneficial to the Philippine economy. The assurance was given by Mr Regan in his 1-hour meeting with President Marcos at Malacanang. They discussed issues affecting U.S.-Philippine economic ties. Secretary Regan said economic problems between the Philippines and the United States will be ironed out. More on this from FEBC correspondent (Ham Brown):

[Begin recording] Regan affirmed that the United States is on the road to economic recovery and that the United States aims to achieve a sustained growth rather than a quick, upward (?spurt). He said the United States recognizes its leading role in the world economy and that his government was not shrinking from its responsibilities. He said we would want the Philippines to succeed as we have in what we are trying to do. President Marcos said: I am quite happy you have come and we have started this mechanism working because we will really look into all the points that may prevent us from taking advantage of this economic upturn. The chief executive noted that the Philippines qualified for certain exemptions from United States ["quota arrangements"], for which some kinds of arrangements can be worked out in the meeting with Secretary Regan. [end recording]

U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan will hold more talks with Philippine economic officials in the course of his visit to the country. Government officials said that the Philippines will press for liberalization of quotas on Philippine textiles through the merger of the traditional and nontraditional categories under the U.S.-Philippine textile agreement. Also to be discussed with Mr Regan are the resumption of bilateral maritime consultations on cargo-sharing, renegotiation of an air agreement to minimize the adverse effects of U.S. airline deregulation policy on Philippine flag carriers, and the effects of the proposed U.S. countervailing duty on Philippine tuna exports and the investment promotion programmes as well as the extension of the availment period for the more than \$204 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan guarantee to the Philippine nuclear plant, to enable the country to secure needed additional loans for the completion of the project.

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